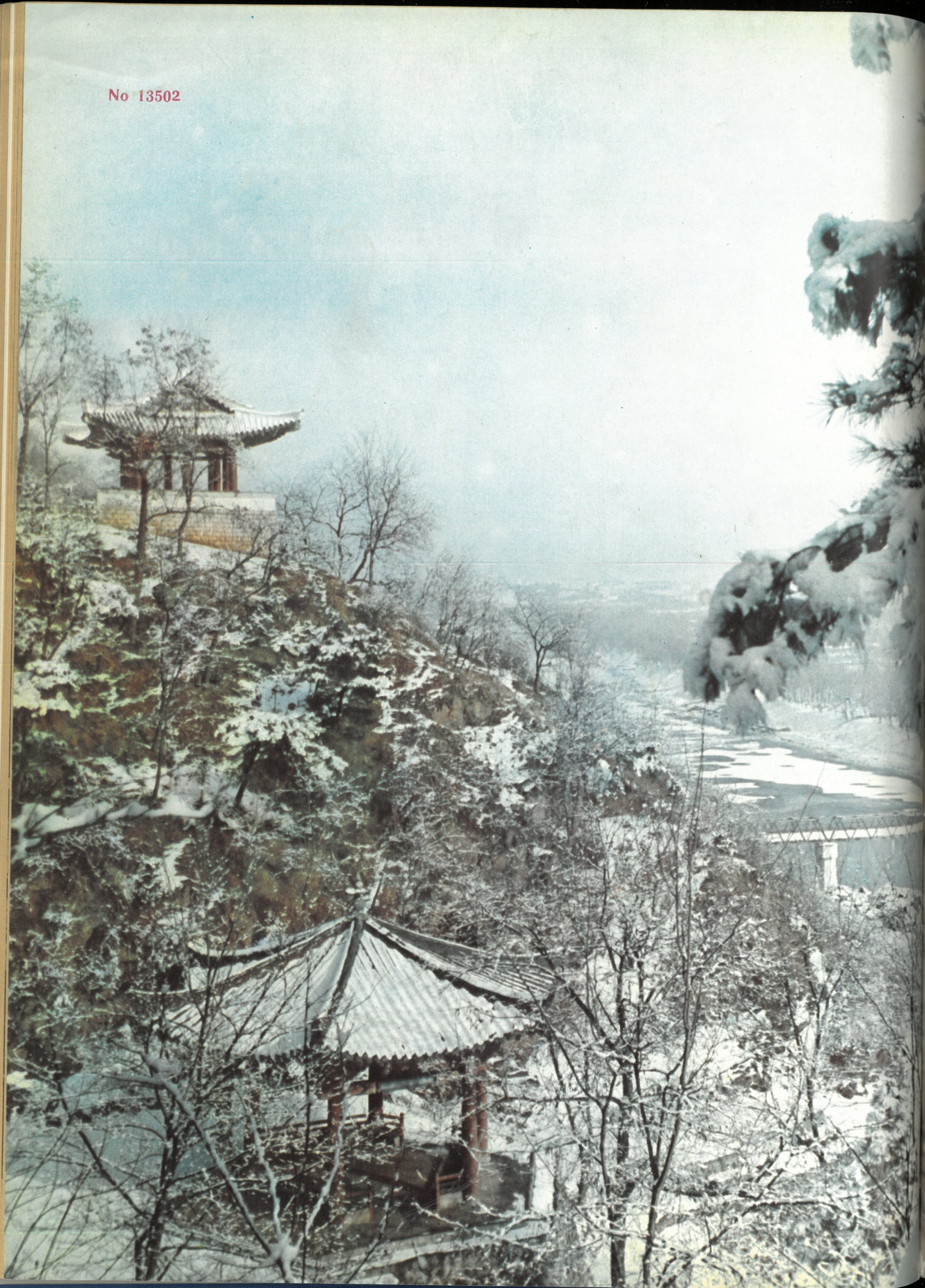


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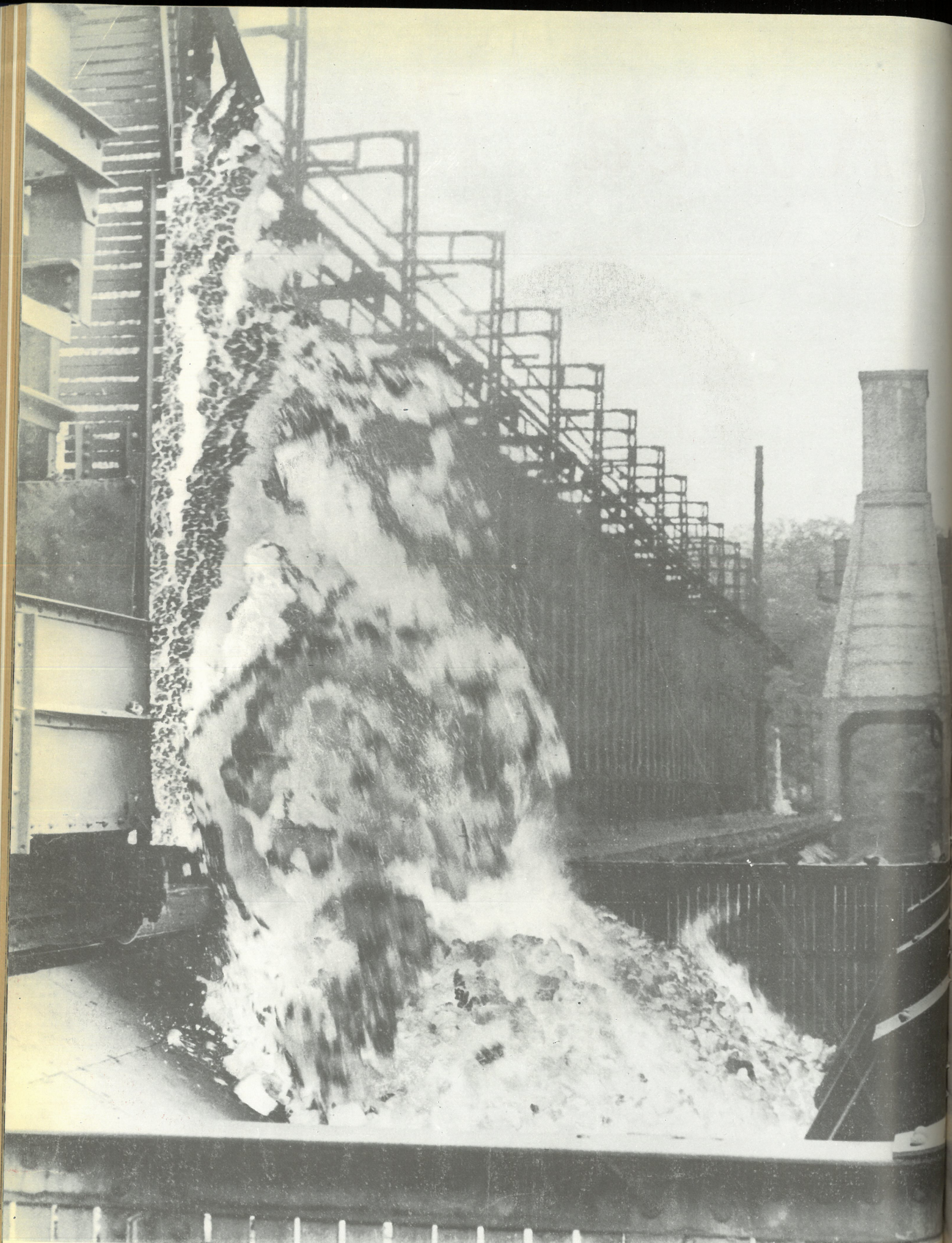


Korea Today



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1965



View of the coke oven at the Hwanghai Iron Works — Ferro-cokes are produced here

Korea Today

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



FRONT COVER: This woman is Pak Jung Sik, one of many women scientists of our country. She is a member of the Kyungrak Research Group led by Prof. Kim Bong Han who has established great merits in modern medical science and biology.

Greeting the March 8 International Women's Day, Pak Jung Sik said: "On the occasion of the March 8 International Women's Day, the day of friendship and solidarity between the women of the world, I extend my greetings to all the progressive womenhood of the world. Especially, I wish all our sisters of the newly independent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America — the countries that have freed themselves from the clutch of imperialism and are taking the road of sovereignty and independence — greater successes in their work for prosperity of the country and the happiness of their children."

INSIDE BACK COVER:
Kayakeum ensemble

BACK COVER:
Mountain scenery in early spring

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FRIENDSHIP MISSION

PRESIDENT CHOI YONG KUN VISITS AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES

In November and December last year President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea paid a friendship visit to the Afro-Asian countries—the United Arab Republic, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Guinea, and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

President Choi Yong Kun was accompanied by Ri Joo Yun, Vice-Premier; Kang Rvang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister; Kang Heui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; and others.

President Choi Yong Kun's visit to the Afro-Asian countries made a great contribution to further developing fraternal friendship and co-operation between the people of Korea and the peoples of these countries and to further strengthening the unity between the Asian and African peoples.

During his visit President Choi Yong Kun and his party received a warm welcome and cordial hospitalities of the leaders and the people of the countries they visited. The peoples of these countries greeted the envoy of the Korean people with feelings of brimming friendship, shouting "Long live Korea!" and "Long live friendship between the Asian and African people!"

President Choi Yong Kun hailed the great successes achieved by these countries in the struggle for developing their national economies and national cultures and building new prospering and happy societies. He also fully supported the peace-loving foreign policy of the government of these countries, which is based on the principle of non-alignment, and paid a high tribute to their active role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for liberation and unity of Asian and Africa and world peace.

Leaders of each country congratulated the Korean people on the achievements that they had scored under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction and in building an independent national economy. Directing deep concern to the fact that

Korea still remains divided, the leaders of these countries expressed their all-out support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on unifying Korea by the Koreans peacefully on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

President Choi Yong Kun and leaders of these countries condemned the presence of foreign military bases in other countries and the stationing and interference of foreign troops in other countries, and expressed militant solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are fighting against imperialism, old and new colonialism, for national liberation and the consolidation of independence.

They also expressed their determination to make common efforts for the success of the Afro-Asian Conference scheduled to be held in Algiers.

All this has been a demonstration of the ever-growing friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Afro-Asian countries in the common struggle for consolidating national independence and opposing imperialism and colonialism.

IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

ON November 21, President Choi Yong Kun and his party arrived at Cairo Airport for a six day stay in the United Arab Republic.

On the day of their arrival, President Choi Yong Kun and his party paid a courtesy call on President Nasser. At the reception President Nasser conferred on President Choi Yong Kun the "Nile Collar" Order, the highest honour of the country, as a token of firm friendship between the peoples of the United Arab Republic and Korea. Various decorations were also conferred on other members of the Korean mission.

President Nasser held a grant banquet on the evening in honour of President Choi Yong Kun at the Abdin Palace in Cairo.

At the banquet President Nasser and President Choi Yong Kun exchanged speeches.

During their stay, President Choi Yong Kun and his party visited many parts of Cairo and inspected the Misr Textile Mill at Mehalla El Kubra, where a friendship competition between the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Misr Textile Mill was signed.

After visiting the Suez Canal on the 25th, President Choi Yong Kun wrote the following words in the guest book: "The great Suez Canal demonstrates the might of the people who can cut the mountains and move the oceans. We are convinced that the people of the United Arab Republic will achieve greater successes in the building of a new country. It is our firm belief that the Suez Canal will make a greater contribution to the struggle against the imperialist aggressors and for cementing friendship and mutual co-operation between the peoples."

On November 23, talks were held between President Choi Yong Kun and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and on the 26th a joint communique was issued.

According to the communique, President Choi Yong Kun fully supported the peace-loving foreign policy of the UAR Government based on the principle of non-alignment and paid high tribute to the UAR Government for its important contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the liberation and unity of Africa and for world peace, and President Gamal Abdel Nasser expressed full support to the stand of the D.P.R.K. Government that the question of Korea's unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves by peaceful means on a democratic basis free from any interference of outside forces.

Both sides reached an agreement on advancing the diplomatic relations between the two



President Choi Yong Kun shaking hands with President Nasser

countries to ambassadorial level and expanding mutual intercourse and co-operation in economic, cultural and other fields so as to further develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and the United Arab Republic.

On the 25th, President Choi Yong Kun arranged a banquet in Cairo before his departure.

President Choi Yong Kun and his party were warmly welcomed by employees of the Suez Canal



At the banquet President Choi Yong Kun and President Nasser exchanged speeches.

"The Korean people treasure very dearly," said President Choi Yong Kun, "the friendship with the people of the United Arab Republic. Our people will endeavour as ever to strengthen the militant solidarity with the people of the United Arab Republic in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to develop further the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in all fields."

In his speech President Nasser emphasizing the significance of President Choi Yong Kun's visit to the UAR, said:

"The few days you have spent in the United Arab Republic amidst its people are among those moments which the Arab people cherish, since they afforded our two countries a deeper understanding of the nature of relations between them and aroused a deeper consciousness for the necessity of promoting such relations."



President Choi Yong Kun paid a courtesy call on President Ben Bella

IN ALGERIA

ALGIERS on November 26 was in a festival mood, hundreds of thousands of people lining either side of the route. In the afternoon, President Choi Yong Kun and his party alighted at Dar-El-Beida Airport. At the airport President Ben Bella and President Choi Yong Kun exchanged speeches.

The following morning President Choi Yong Kun laid a wreath before the tomb of revolutionary martyrs. The City Council of Algiers conferred upon him an honorary citizenship of Algiers.

While in Asnam, some 100 km from Algiers, President Choi Yong Kun visited the School for the Children of Revolutionary Martyrs, and donated ten thousand won for their education. President Choi Yong Kun and his party marked the "Tree Planting Day" of Algeria by planting trees in the suburbs of Algiers together with hundreds of thousands of people. The tree planting was followed by a big mass rally held in welcome of President Choi Yong Kun. At the rally President Ben Bella and President Choi Yong Kun made speeches

dwelling upon external and internal questions, and on friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. On the same day, President Choi Yong Kun met again with leaders of the National Liberation Front Party and Government of Algeria and delivered a speech before them.

On November 27 talks were held between President Choi Yong Kun and President Ben Bella, and a joint communique was issued. President Choi Yong Kun wholeheartedly greeted the Algerian people, under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party headed by President Ben Bella, who achieved great successes during the past two years in building a new life, and are marching along the road of socialist development, frustrating the manoeuvres of the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces allied with the former to bar the march of revolution. He paid tribute to the Government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the host country of the Second Afro-Asian Conference, for its sincere efforts to prepare for the conference.

President Ben Bella greeted the success the Korean people have made under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung in the construction of socialism and an independent national economy.

President Ben Bella directed deep concern to the question of unification of Korea, the national aspiration of the Korean people, and extended full support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that this question should be solved peacefully on a democratic basis by the Korean people free from any interference from outside, after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops occupying South Korea.

Both sides reaffirmed the inviolability of the frontiers the African states inherited at the time of independence and welcomed the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the Second Non-aligned



President Choi Yong Kun cutting tape at the opening ceremony of a new shirt factory in Asnam, Algeria

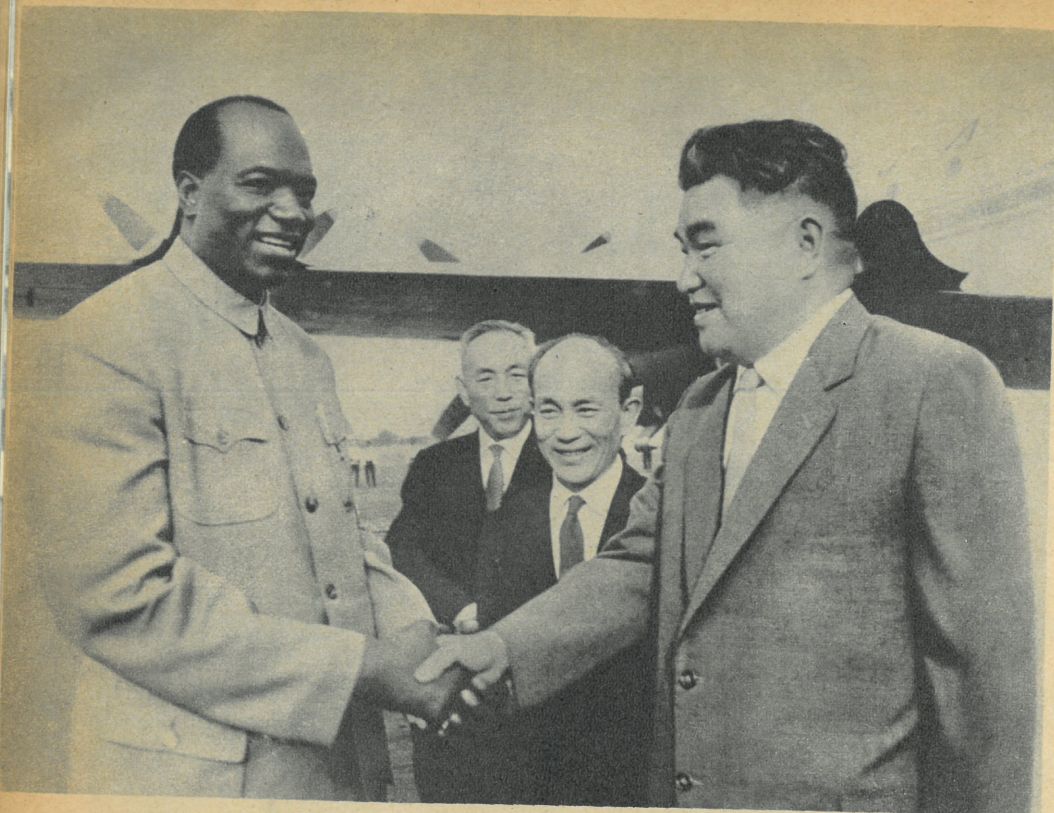
Summit Conference on this score; they gave their full support to the proposal of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic on convening a world summit conference to discuss the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

President Choi Yong Kun was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the citizens of Algiers



President Choi Yong Kun and his party at the Misr Textile Mill in Lower Egypt





At the airport President Choi Yong Kun was greeted by President Modibo Keita

IN MALI



Signing ceremony of the Korea-Mali joint communique

Malian people welcoming President Choi Yong Kun

On December 2, President Choi Yong Kun and his party arrived at Bamako. They were greeted by more than 100,000 Malian people.

The following day President Choi Yong Kun and his party visited Segou, where he addressed the mass rally of some 30,000 citizens held in welcome of the Korean guests. President Choi Yong Kun in his speech said:

"The peoples of our two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers standing on the same front fighting imperialism and colonialism. Korea and Mali, Asia and Africa, face the same destiny. If Asia is not free, Africa will not be free, or vice versa."

President Choi Yong Kun also visited Markala, and addressed the mass rally held on Municipal Square.

On December 5 talks were held between President Choi Yong Kun and President Modibo Keita, and a joint communique was issued on the 6th. In the communique both sides made a deep-going analysis of the international situation in the light of the significant Joint Communique signed in Pyongyang by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Modibo Keita which reflects the present reality.

Both sides manifested the conviction that the ruin of imperialism and colonialism is unavoidable in face of the ever more vigorous advance of the

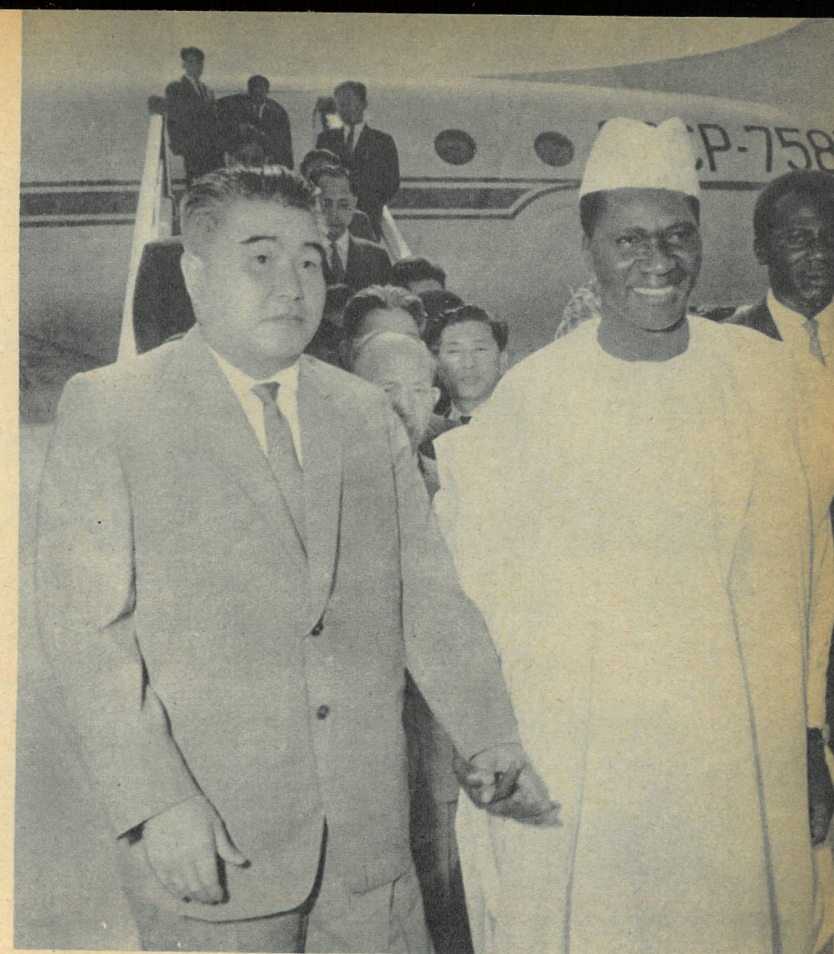
firmly united peoples of Africa, Asian and Latin America and the righteous struggle of the people for peace, national independence and socialism is invincible.

The Malian people welcomed and resolutely supported the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and for realizing the unification of Korea peacefully on a democratic basis without any foreign interference.

On the same day President and Madame Modibo Keita arranged a banquet for President Choi Yong Kun at the Presidential Palace. At the banquet President Modibo Keita and President Choi Yong Kun exchanged speeches.

President Modibo Keita, referring in his speech to secrets of the Korean people's great achievements and the riches possessed by the Korean people, said that their first riches are socialism, their second zealous labour, their third ardent love for the motherland, their fourth passionate friendship for other peoples. President Keita added that the Korean people, owing to these riches which are accessible to all the peoples of the world, have reached the summits of science, technique, and culture, and built a mighty and prosperous country.

On the same day President Choi Yong Kun was invited to a luncheon arranged by Speaker Mahamane Allassane Haidara of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali and attended the art performance given by Bamako Young Pioneers.



At the airport President Choi Yong Kun was warmly greeted by President Sekou Toure

IN GUINEA



At the invitation of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, President Choi Yong Kun and his party made a friendship visit to the Republic of Guinea from December 6 to 10.

President Choi Yong Kun and his party were warmly welcomed by the Guinean people.

On December 7 President Choi Yong Kun laid a wreath before the Monument to Fallen Fighters of Anti-Colonialism of Guinea.

A red ribbon bearing the words "Glory to the Fighters Who Fell in the Struggle for Freedom and Independence" was attached to the wreath.



Guinean people heartily welcomed President Choi Yong Kun

On that day President Choi Yong Kun and his party were guests at a luncheon given by President Sekou Toure, and attended the performance of the State First Dance Group

Also on that day talks were held between President Choi Yong Kun and President Sekou Toure, and on December 10 a joint communique was issued.

President Choi Yong Kun and President Sekou Toure condemned the establishment of foreign bases, the action of establishing them, and the stationing and interference of foreign troops in the territories of others' countries and considered that the termination of the colonial rule and foreign interference in others' internal affairs is necessary for attaining a realistic and just peace.

President Choi Yong Kun highly appreciated the achievements the Democratic Party of Guinea and Guinean government, under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, have scored in the struggle for building an independent national economy and restoring the culture of Africa.

The President of the Republic of Guinea once again expressed the support of the Government of the Republic of Guinea to the struggle of the

Korean people for making all foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and achieving national unification without any foreign interference through direct negotiation between the representatives of North and South Korea.

President Choi Yong Kun and President Sekou Toure expressed the will to do everything in their power to further develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

During their stay the Korean guests visited Kindia, a major fruit-growing area of Guinea. President Choi Yong Kun cut the tape of the opening of the new Independence Square in the city of Kindia, and addressed the mass rally held at the square where some 30,000 people gathered to welcome the Korean guests. In his speech President Choi Yong Kun praised the successes the Guinean people have scored since liberation and stressed the neces-

sity of friendship and unity between the Korean and Guinean peoples, and Asian and African peoples.

Then he said: "If the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, awakened and steeled in struggle, are firmly united and fight, we can

President Choi Yong Kun inspecting the Foulayah State fruit-culture research institute, Guinea



for sure wreck all schemes and plots of the imperialists and achieve a great victory in our fight for national independence, social progress and peace."

President Choi Yong Kun paid a courtesy call on Prince Norodom Sihanouk



IN CAMBODIA

PRESIDENT Choi Yong Kun and his party arrived in Phnom Penh on December 15. At the airport President Choi Yong Kun and Prince Norodom Sihanouk embraced each other and exchanged warm greetings. They also exchanged speeches. Thousands of Phnom Penh citizens turned out on the streets to welcome the honoured guests. That evening Prince Sihanouk arranged a state banquet in honour of President Choi Yong Kun at the Khemalin Palace.

On December 16, an extraordinary joint session of the National Assembly and the High Council of the Crown of Cambodia was held in welcome of President Choi Yong Kun's visit. President Choi Yong Kun and Ung Hong Sath, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, addressed the joint session.

Prince Sihanouk awarded the "Queen's Grand Cross," the highest order of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to President Choi Yong Kun and various decorations to other members of the Korean delegation.

President Choi Yong Kun visited the Royal Institute of Technology of Cambodia, where he was awarded an honorary degree of doctorate in science.

President Choi Yong Kun and his party visited Siemreap, the ancient capital of Cambodia, and the city of Kompong Cham. On December

19 talks were held between President Choi Yong Kun and Prince Norodom Sihanouk at the Khemalin Palace, and on the 20th a joint communique was issued.

In the communique both sides decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level to further develop the relations of friendship and strengthen the ties of solidarity between the two countries.

President Choi Yong Kun reaffirmed the support of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the struggle of the Cambodian people and Government against the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and for safeguarding independence, neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The Korean side warmly supported all the proposals put forth by Prince Norodom Sihanouk which would contribute to maintaining peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia, particularly the proposal on convening a meeting of the Indochinese people.

The Cambodian side reclarified the stand of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the Korean question: foreign troops must withdraw from the territory of Korea and a free, general election without any foreign interference be held for the unification of the territory. The United Nations which took part in the Korean war must not interfere in the Korean question.

Both sides also denounced the U.S. government for trying to extend the war in South

Popular Measures for Socialist Countryside



President Choi Yong Kun is welcomed by Prince Sihanouk at the airport



President Choi Yong Kun responding to the welcoming crowd at the traditional dragon-boat ceremony of the Cambodian people



Vietnam to the neighbouring countries, Cambodia, the Vietnam Democratic Republic and Laos.

A welcome mass meeting with a participation of 60,000 was held in Phnom Penh on December 19. The mass meeting was opened with the appearance of characters "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" on the background of the meeting place. Both Prince Sihanouk and President Choi Yong Kun spoke at the meeting.

Prince Sihanouk expressed his admiration at the brilliant successes made by the Korean people and his heartfelt thanks to the Korean people for supporting and encouraging the Cambodian people. He said: "I should like to add that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comprehends our problems and never failed to understand our efforts, our sacrifices and our achievements. This appreciation that comes from a country whose merits are also shining brilliantly amply compensates the insult and slander of the imperialist powers which are still squeezing wealth from their colonial countries."

In his speech President Choi Yong Kun praised the Cambodian people who, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have scored great successes after the country's independence and gave full support to their struggle. President Choi Yong Kun said:

"The master of each country is its own people... The U.S. imperialists have no right whatsoever to meddle across the oceans in the destiny of the Asian and African peoples. We resolutely denounce the criminal provocative schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia and strongly demand them to pull out of South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, Laos, the Congo, and from all other parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

President Choi Yong Kun and his party left Cambodia for home on December 20.

Recently the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken decisions on strengthening the economic foundation of the co-op farms, further improving the life of the peasants, and on abolishing agricultural tax-in-kind for many co-op farms.

According to these decisions, concrete measures have been taken for carrying out the tasks of "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in our Countryside" set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the law on strengthening the economic foundation of the co-op farms and improving the peasants' life adopted at the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly on the basis of the Theses.

The Cabinet decisions, first of all, list those co-op farms which are to be completely exempted from the delivery of tax-in-kind in 1964 on the basis of the task set forth in the Theses of completely abolishing agricultural tax-in-kind during three years starting from 1964. In accordance with the decision, 643 co-operative farms in various cities and counties will become free from tax-in-kind on late crops in 1964.

This has been another epoch-making event in the realisation of the historical step of the Workers' Party of Korea for emancipating our peasants from all tax burdens once and for all, and enabling them to lead a better life by completely abolishing the system of agricultural tax-in-kind.

For thousands of years, our peasants had groaned under the heavy burden of taxation.

During the period of the Japanese colonial rule which lasted more than 30 years, our peasants had to pay exorbitant farm-rent (50-80 per cent of their harvests, sometimes as much as 90 per cent) plus countless miscellaneous fees to the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

However, things were quite different after liberation.

The land reform was carried out, all the heavy taxes were abolished. Then a new tax-in-kind system — the only tax they had to pay — was enforced. As a result, our peasants were required to deliver to the state only a small portion of their harvests, disposing the remaining at their free will.

Particularly, with our industry making rapid progress and the country becoming bountiful day by day, the Party and the Government have systematically lowered the rate of tax-in-kind to lessen the burden of the peasants. In 1959, the Party and the Government not only reduced tax rates to an average of 8.4 per cent but also lowered still the rate for many co-op farms with a weak economic foundation. Moreover, many co-op farms were completely exempted from the delivery of agricultural tax-in-kind.

This time a historic step has been taken for completely abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind as one of the concrete measures for carrying out the Theses.

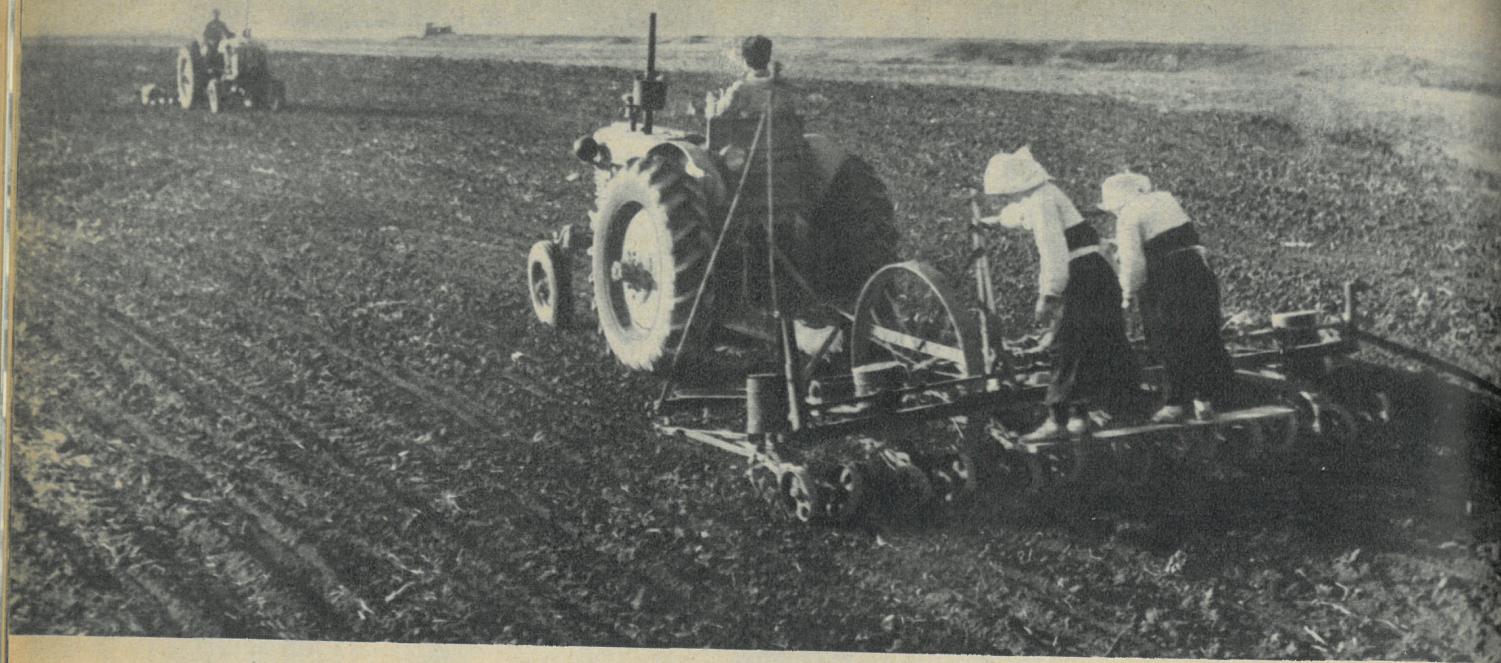
According to the decisions adopted by the Cabinet, practical measures have been taken for accelerating all the more powerfully the technical revolution in the countryside with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalisation as the main contents. Besides, a series of concrete measures have been taken for further successfully carrying out the cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and further strengthening the guidance of the socialist rural economy by an industrial method.

The decisions point out that, in order to further expand and develop irrigation which constitutes the basic guarantee for overcoming drought and flood and securing a high, stable harvest every year, large-scale irrigation projects now underway should be completed soon, medium- and small-scale ones be carried out in a big way, and the acreage of paddy-fields should reach 700,000 *jungbo* within the next two to three years.

The decisions also point out that mechanization, the cardinal task of the technical revolution in the countryside, should be accelerated further. By 1970 the number of tractors will reach 70,000-80,000, that of lorries 30,000-35,000, and tractor- and lorry-repair plants will be built on a big scale.

It also pointed out that various kinds of chemical fertilizers and insecticides should be produced in larger quantities, and land construction be completed in the near future.

(Continued on page 23.)



Spring sowing is in full swing

Agricultural Co-operation in Our Country

Many readers asked our Editorial Board about agricultural co-operation in Korea. In this connection, we requested Bang Chil Sung, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the D.P.R.K., to answer some questions.

Below are our questions and his answers:

QUESTION: Will you tell us why our country needed agricultural co-operation and how the situation was in the early days of co-operation?

ANSWER: Agricultural co-operation is one of the most important and difficult revolutionary tasks which the working class must carry out after it has taken power in its hands. Unless agriculture is co-operativized we cannot eliminate ultimately exploitation of man by man, nor can we consolidate the worker-peasant alliance on a firm basis. Nor can we improve the livelihood of the masses of peasants and draw them into the building of socialism.

Without agricultural co-operation, it is also impossible for us to make the planned development of the rural economy, introduce advanced technique, and ensure expanded reproduction in the field of agriculture. If we fail to carry out co-operation we cannot ensure the

proportionate growth of industry and agriculture, two major branches of the national economy, and this will place obstacles in the way of all-round development of the national economy.

Consequently, our country after liberation enforced the land reform in the northern part of the country and thus eliminated the feudal relations of exploitation in the countryside. This done, we concentrated our efforts on increasing the productive forces of agriculture relying on the surging revolutionary enthusiasm of the peasants, and steadily created necessary conditions for carrying out agricultural co-operation.

First of all, after liberation the state saw to it that the nationalized factories supplied continuously the countryside with fertilizers and farming implements. And the state thoroughly effected the land reform on the principle of confiscation and distribution without compensation and established the private ownership of land for the toiling peasants on the principle that the land should belong to the tillers. Besides, the government set up the farm machine-hire stations (now farm machine stations) and state-run farms and stock farms to show the

peasants the advantages of mechanization and large-scale production, and organized various kinds of co-operatives.

Particularly, during the wartime we steadily developed various forms of joint labour so as to create the spirit of mutual aid among the peasants and to generate their aspiration towards the co-operative farming. All this led the masses of the peasants to having a firm belief in the necessity and advantage of agricultural co-operation.

It was, however, in the postwar period that agricultural co-operation posed itself as the most mature and urgent problem in our country.

Because of the war the material and technical foundation of agriculture was utterly destroyed and the peasants' life deteriorated. Then there was an acute shortage of manpower as well as draught animals.

Under the circumstances, with the private farming economy we could not recover rapidly the devastated agriculture, nor could we solve the food problem for the people.

Moreover, there loomed a danger that contradictions between the socialist state-run industry and the private farming economy may result in disproportion between the rapidly developing industry and the slowly reviving rural economy.

Now with the private farming, a swift improvement in the deteriorated peasants' life could not be expected, nor could we solve the question of the poor peasants who accounted for 30-40 per cent of the total peasantry in the postwar period.

The only way of solving all these difficult questions was to effect socialist agricultural co-operation.

Proceeding from those objective necessities, the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held right after the war, put forward a historic task of agricultural co-operation.

From then on, the agricultural co-operative movement began in real earnest in our country.

QUESTION: We would like to know how agricultural co-operation proceeded. Could you tell us about it?

ANSWER: Certainly. The agricultural co-operative movement which started in the postwar period was completed by the end of August 1958.

In carrying out socialist transformation of agriculture, we, first of all, strictly abided by the voluntary principle, made the peasants feel the advantage of co-operative farming through actual examples, and, on this basis, pushed ahead energetically with the movement.

The voluntary principle implies by no means a spontaneous growth of the co-operative movement. On the contrary, it presupposes the conscious guidance of the movement.

Therefore, from the beginning we guarded against the rightist and leftist tendencies which might injure the voluntary principle. At the same time, we, through constant education, gradually made the peasants join in the co-operative farm according to their level of ideology, consciousness and preparedness.

Our Party made various sections of the peas-

A bumper harvest!





Farm houses built at the state expense (a village at the Daisung Co-op Farm)

ants join in the co-operative economy on the voluntary principle, by demonstrating its superiority by examples. And our Party consistently pursued the correct class policy. In organizing and unfolding the agricultural co-operative movement we held steadfastly to the policy of relying firmly on the poor peasants, of strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants, and of restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants.

Next, I must speak of the fact that in carrying on the co-operative movement we set correct stages of its development.

In the early days of the movement the technical and cultural level of the peasants was low, and they knew little about running the collective economy.

Consequently, we set an experimental stage and pushed forward the movement.

In the experimental stage the state set up several co-op farms with poor peasants in every county and let them run the farms. Then the state helped these farms in every way — it supplied preferentially them with fertilizers and farming implements and granted them loans.

And, we correctly defined forms and scale of agricultural co-operation, its concrete ways, and the speed. Then we made cadres acquire experiences in running the co-op farms.

Already in 1954 the per jungbo grain yield in the co-op farms rose considerably; the peasants in all localities could see for themselves the advantages of co-operative farming.

In this way we could persuade the broad masses of the peasants, the middle peasants in

particular, to join in the co-op farms of their own free will.

Towards the end of 1954 the agricultural co-operative movement entered a new stage, a mass stage. The peasants flocked into the co-op farms.

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956 set forth the task of completing the agricultural co-operative movement. And the movement was victoriously completed by the end of August 1958.

Next, I should like to refer to forms and scale of the co-op farms.

In executing the co-operation programme these factors were taken into consideration: private ownership of land and the level of consciousness and preparedness of the peasants.

The Party, accordingly, defined three forms of agricultural co-operation—mutual-aid teams, a semi-socialist form under which shares are distributed according to the amount of land and work done, and a socialist form under which co-op farm members are paid only according to the work they performed. Which form the peasants was to choose was at their option.

These three forms defined by the Party fully reflected the interests of the poor peasants as well as those of the middle peasants.

If the co-operative movement was to make a sound growth, it was very important to correctly define the scale of the co-op farms apart from their forms.

In this regard the stand we took was to develop gradually the co-op farms from smaller ones to big ones.

When the country started agricultural co-operation the technical and cultural level of the peasantry was low, and there were few cadres with ample experiences, and conditions for mechanization were yet to come. Consequently, each co-op farm embraced only between 40 and 100 families. From the beginning a tendency of organizing excessively large co-op farms was discouraged.

And the Party concentrated its main efforts on consolidating the organized co-op farms politically and economically. Then the Party dispatched every year thousands of functionaries to farm villages so as to give intensive guidance to co-op farms. The Party strengthened the Party organizations in the countryside and trained managerial cadres, made democracy work in the management of co-op farms, and further intensified the ideological education for the peasantry.

On top of it, the Government gave continuously material, financial, and labour assistance to the co-op farms.

An enormous amount of funds was appropriated for the expansion of irrigation and water conservancy projects and the network of farm machine stations, and for training technical personnel. Then a large quantity of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, farm machines and various other kinds of implements was sent to the countryside.

The Government gave loans to the co-op farms with a weak economic foundation of provisions, seed grains, and funds, exempted them from the payment of tax-in-kind, then the repayment of loans and loaned grains. Graduates of junior and senior middle schools and demobilized soldiers were sent to the countryside, and in the busy farming seasons physical assistance was given to the peasants.

Because of such solicitude of the Party and Government the co-op farms were strengthened and developed in a short span of time organizationally, economically and technically.

In this way, the socialist transformation of agriculture, the most difficult and complicated task in socialist revolution, was carried out with credit in a matter of four to five years after the war.

QUESTION: What were the major steps taken for consolidating the successes of agricultural co-operation and for strengthening the guidance of it?

ANSWER: The most important task confronting agriculture after the completion of co-operation was to successfully carry on the technical revolution in the countryside, further strengthen the material and technical foundations of the co-operative economy, and to constantly develop the agricultural productive forces.

However, at the time when the co-operation was completed, the scale of the co-op farms

was rather small and this was a stumbling block to the further development of the agricultural productive forces. In other words, it placed certain hindrance to utilizing rationally the land and manpower, to developing a diversified agriculture, and, particularly, to carrying out the agricultural mechanization.

Under the circumstances, we took a series of steps in October 1958 for merging the co-op farms by *ri* as the unit.

Socialist transformation in the countryside accompanies the transformation of relations of production as well as the technical reforms.

Without the technical transformation of agriculture, it is not possible for us to ensure a rapid development of agricultural production and a proportionate growth of industry and agriculture, to accelerate the remoulding of ideology and consciousness of the peasantry, and to successfully realize the cultural revolution in the countryside.

Consequently, following the completion of the socialist transformation of relations of production in the countryside, we set forth the policy of carrying out the technical transformation of agriculture.

The main contents of the technical revolution in our countryside are irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization. And these four components are inter-related and inseparable part of the whole.

In our country the acreage of arable land is limited, rice cultivation is principal, severe droughts come in spring, and flood is frequent in summer. As a result, irrigation posed itself as the most important and prime task in the technical transformation in the countryside. And, with the cease-fire, irrigation projects were undertaken on an extensive scale in parallel with agricultural co-operation. And when the co-operation was completed the big irrigation projects were pushed ahead energetically.

The Government earmarked 57 per cent of the total investments in the field of agriculture for irrigation and river dike projects during the first five years after the war, and built the irrigation projects in a nation-wide movement.

Today the historical task of irrigation has been completed in the main and the century-old aspiration of our peasants who had suffered from drought and flood has been realized.

Along with irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalisation were vigorously stepped up, with the result that the material and technical foundation of agriculture has been consolidated more firmly, and the co-operativized countryside has been turned into a cultured one where farming is done by machines and agricultural chemicals. With the expansion of the scale of co-op farms and the further strengthening of their material and technical foundation, a new condition was created in the countryside demanding a further

improvement in the management and guidance of the co-op farms. And the guidance and teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Chungsan-ri Co-op Farm was of great importance in solving this problem.

Following Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings in Chungsan-ri, the management of co-op farms throughout the countryside was improved, and a new change took place in the work method of the functionaries.

Through the struggle for implementing the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method, their great vitality was displayed. As a result, the task of the technical revolution in the countryside was further accelerated, and agricultural production rose rapidly.

The speedily developing agriculture demanded the enhancement of the guidance and management level of the co-op farms to a new stage.

First of all, it demanded the county people's committees to change their obsolete work method, from business routine to industrial method in guiding agriculture.

Premier Kim Il Sung having made a correct analysis of the objective situation created in the countryside, set up the county co-op farm management committees, specialized organizations to guide agriculture. He established a new well-thought-out agricultural guidance system in Pyongyang and localities.

The new agricultural guidance system is one under which, with the material and technical means at its disposal, the higher unit goes down to the lower unit and directly guides

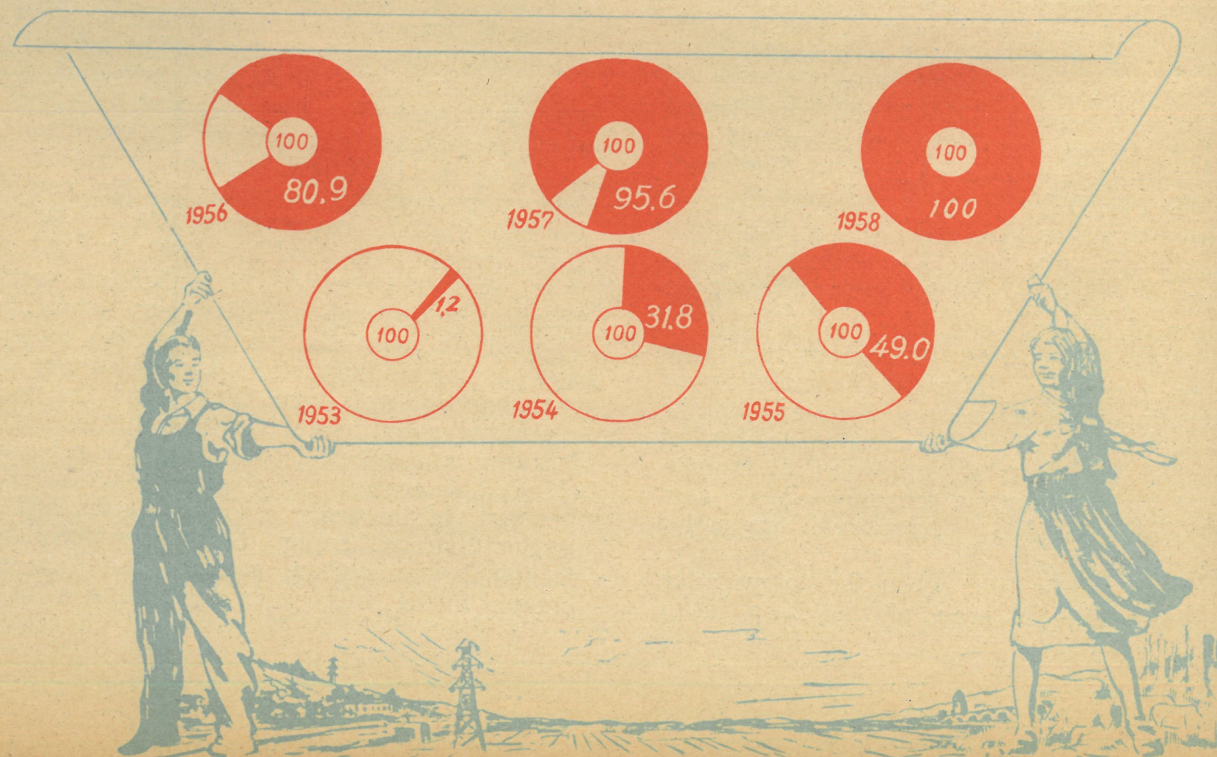
des agricultural production. As pointed out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the management committee is a specialised agricultural guidance institution which directly guides the co-op farms and, at the same time, brings the material and technical aid of the state to them.

The Theses, proceeding from our experience, also defines in the following manner in what direction the guidance and management of socialist agriculture should move: "The basic direction of improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture lies in steadily bringing the method of management of the agricultural co-operative economy closer to the advanced method of industrial enterprise management."

Today the co-op farm management committees are successfully implementing the tasks of the Theses, and the technical revolution is pushed ahead in the countryside and all means of production—land, farm machines, and others—and labour-power are utilized more effectively. Now these measures demonstrate their vitality in expanding agricultural production, in consolidating the co-operative economy, and in improving the life of the peasants.

Our countryside has been turned into a cultural, socialist one equipped with modern technique, and successfully the task is being implemented of eliminating ultimately the distinctions between town and country, between the working class and the peasantry.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION
(In % of the total peasant households)



JANG SUK HOON

"Human Problems," which was widely read in the 20's in our country, was written by Kang Gyung Ai. The authoress raised the question of women's emancipation as an outstanding social problem in her life work.

The novel deals with the tragic fate of a girl named Sun Bi, who, after loss of her parents, became a servant to a landlord. She was put to humiliation, and, in the end, outraged by the brutish master. Finally she fled from the cursed house to find a job in a factory, where she worked for years. She contracted tuberculosis, which became fatal to her. She had a sweetheart, Chutjai—a labourer, in whose arms she breathed her last. He tried everything but he was helpless to save her.

"The human problems! The human problems must be solved before all others. People have fought for thousands of years to solve them but they still remain unsolved. Then who is the one that can solve these outstanding problems?"

To be sure, many novels dealt with the question of liberation of women. Freeing the womanhood from vicious social fetters has been the theme of many Korean fictions from the days of feudalism and during the colonial period of Japanese imperialism. All of them pictured the unjust status of our womanhood.

EMANCIPATION

In short, women were the oppressed of the oppressed. And their lot was still worse during Japanese rule over Korea.

Maltreatment, humiliation, ignorance, enslavement were the lot of women. They were sub-

ject to double and treble exploitation. Women and girls were paid half, at the best, the wages given to men workers. Women were beneath human being! Still worse was the status of women of the propertyless class.

Consequently, to emancipate the womanhood from all social and family fetters was an outstanding social problem alongside the question of class and national liberation.

With liberation of the country in August 1945, the question of women's emancipation became the order of the day. This was the fruit of the struggle of our revolutionary fighters, particularly the anti-Japanese partisans who took weapons in their hands, fought for the country's liberation overcoming all difficulties.

The country's liberation opened a road of freeing the exploited class and emancipating the womanhood. The working class having seized political power, carried out democratic reforms to create conditions for the emancipation of women from every kind of inequality in all activities of political, economic, cultural, and family life.

On July 30, 1946, less than a year after liberation, the law on the equality of the sexes was proclaimed. The highlights of the law are as follows:

Women have equal rights with men in all government, economic, cultural, social and political activities;

Women have the right to elect and be elected to local and the highest organs of the state;

Women shall have equal rights with men to work, to receive equal wages for the same work, benefit from social insurance, and education;

Women are equal with men in marriage. No



Manager Dang Woon Sil (first from right) of the Pyongyang Filature having a chat with weavers

forced and coercive marriage without the consent of the concerned will be authorized;

Customs of medieval feudal relations, evil practice of trampling down human rights, such as, polygamy, sale of women and girls as wife and concubine are hereby prohibited. Licensed and unlicensed prostitutes and singing girls are prohibited.

Since then, women of our country have played an active role in the social, political, and economic life of the country, and they have striven steadily to raise their educational, cultural, and technical level. Then the Government took all necessary measures to ensure the women equal rights with men and freedom and display their initiative and talents to the full for the prosperity of the country.

WOMEN IN A NEW AGE

Whenever the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in session, one will find a serious-looking woman in her fifties in a seat for Vice-Chairman.

She is Kim Deuk Ran, a mother of six children. She is Vice-Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee and concurrently Deputy and Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Of course, she is not the only woman deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. There are many women deputies to people's assemblies at all levels, including thirty-five deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. Today a great number of women hold responsible positions in the Party and state organs. Then there are many women managers of factories, offices, and co-op farms.

On the august rostrums of various meetings they speak on state affairs, discuss economic plans, and comment on internal and external situations. They organize and mobilize the people for carrying out the tasks set forth in all domains of politics, economy and culture.

There is Dang Woon Sil, Director of the Pyongyang Filature. She is a housewife and mother of three children.

The roads traversed by Kim Deuk Ran and Dang Woon Sil are more or less the same because of the similar social background in which they grew up.

Kim Deuk Ran was born into a farm-hand family before liberation. The family were in abject poverty. After liberation they settled down in a village in Taichun County, North Pyongan Province. All the belongings they had were one or two miserable-looking small bundles. But after liberation they were given a tile-roofed house and land. She was then only a simple country girl.

Dang Woon Sil began working when she was 11. After liberation she took her job at the Pyongyang Filature.

How then could such girls become Vice-Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and Director of a big factory?

It was the new age, new society and new social system that made the women of our country display their might and talents to the full. So much so, Kim Deuk Ran worked heart and soul to defend the new society and new power that brought her freedom, rights, and happiness.

She was a good housekeeper for a family of ten. Yet, she found time and energy to study. Then she actively participated in social work. During the war time she inspired the people in the rear to fight the enemy and win victory in the war. When the war was over, she stood in the forefront in rebuilding the devastated rural villages in a short space of time.

Dang Woon Sil was illiterate until she was 16. And in the rain of enemy shells and bombs

during the war time she worked energetically. She devised a new idea, and overfulfilled her yearly quota far ahead of schedule.

Their burning patriotism and devotion were well rewarded. They won commendations of the Government and high confidence of the people. And the Government paid deep concern for their growth and advancement.

This is what Dang Woon Sil said recalling the day when she was assigned to the post of manager of the filature.

"At first, to be honest, I was worried about myself rather than pleased. How can a woman like me manage this factory? But fortunately the Party knew what I felt. Soon the Party sent to our mill a guiding group to help me. Among them were experienced directors and veteran engineers, and they taught me and showed me for two months how the mill should be run. If it were not for their kind help, I'm sure, I could not have run the mill as I have done."

In a new age, society and man, individual and the collective become one body and forge ahead continuously creating the new. The new age gave women not only freedom and right but also courage, strength, and hope. A broad vista opened for them. Now they can learn, work, and sing to their hearts' content.

Our women began to be active gradually in all fields. The advance of the revolution and the sound of hammers on the construction sites kindled their hearts with new ideals.

More women appeared on new arenas—even in those fields which were regarded exclusively for men. Today there are hardly any fields where there are no women.

They operate lathes and cranes, run trucks and tractors. They climb up mountains for surveying. They study natural science as well as social science. Many women are working in the fields of agriculture, industry, public health, education, trade, communications, literature and art, and designing.

TALENTS ARE BLOSSOMING

Women's talents are flowering in a new age and under a new system.

Women medical workers of the eve department led by Dr. Kim Jung Ok of the Red Cross Hospital gave the bright world to over 700 blind people.

Dr. Kim Jung Ok, a mother of two children, has finished her thesis for a doctorate.

Women who are conscious of their social position are making remarkable successes on the labour front.

Take weavers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill for an example. They are girls and housewives around 20 years old.

Ten years ago, a weaver who could handle 8 weaving machines was praised as a multi-

loom tender. But soon the lagging ones caught up with the advanced. New innovations came in the wake, and there appeared 10-machine tenders, 20-machine tenders. Then the figure jumped to 30, now to 36.

Some months ago, Ri Hwa Soon, Yoo Se Chang, An Geum Sun broke the record by handling 48 machines. But the record was broken by Ri Bok Soon who is handling 55 machines. She worked out a new method.

She took 14 sec. in tying the cut threads. It takes her exactly four minutes to make a round of all of her looms.

"I want to send better and more fabrics to the people. To make the country more prosperous and the people's living richer, we masters of the country must work harder..."

Such feeling is not limited to Ri Bok Soon, however.

The lofty spiritual world of our women is identical with the spirit of our age. They are burning with the desire of doing more valuable and excellent things for the fatherland and people. They find their happiness and ideals in the struggle for the country's socialist construction and for their fatherland. Every heart is pulsating with such aspirations, and this inspires the womanhood of the country to exploits and innovations.

We know many stories about Heroines of the D.P.R.K. and Labour Heroines who emerged from the ordinary women.

Jo Ok Heui distinguished herself by her

After a day's work the mother comes to the nursery for her baby





"Long live our Republic!" Women's Jangko (Korean drum) corps is passing

battle exploits. In the area occupied by the U.S. aggressors she fought the enemy valiantly to the last moment of her life. A farm girl Ri Sin Ja and a factory worker Kil Hwak Sil put their heart and soul in educating those lagging behind and making them the advanced. A pig

Working women enjoying themselves at a scenic spot.



LIFE IS HAPPY AND WORK IS JOYFUL

In our country, before the enactment of the law on the equality of the sexes, a labour law was adopted. The following are some of the main points:

Women factory and office workers shall be given a maternity leave of 77 days, 35 days before and 42 days after the childbirth;

An expectant woman shall be assigned to a lighter work six month after her pregnancy until the time of her maternity leave. Moreover, in such cases, they will be paid the average monthly wages of the previous six months;

No pregnant women, no women workers with infants, shall be asked to work overtime

breeder Kim Jong Soon plunged into icy water to save seven children who were drowning. A school teacher Kim Soo Bok did her utmost to make all of her pupils honour pupils. And a housewife Ri Yung Soon brought up nine war orphans in addition to her own children.

Today there are over 60 Heroines of the D.P.R.K. and Labour Heroines in our country, and more than 45,700 women were decorated by the state.

A New Life

RO YUNG SE

Managerial Chairman, Junjin Co-op Farm

ISLAND OF TEARS

Now and then, I'm asked:

In the past, it is said, girls didn't want to marry young men of your locality. How is it then that your village is called Golden Plain now?

Of course, there is a good reason why people ask of our island that way. So, let me tell you about it.

Our co-operative farm is situated on an island in the lower reaches of the Amrok River flowing in the northern regions of our country. In the days gone-by, this island was overgrown with weeds—a scene of utter desolation.

It was some fifty years ago that people first came to this desert island. Poor people, with their lands taken away by the Japanese imperialists and Korean landlords drifted to this island by twos and threes. They wanted to try their luck on an unknown soil, they began

to cut the land and started farming.

Before the country's liberation (August 1945), the island's population was some 150 families. These people reclaimed some land, but, as usual, they could not become owners of the land. One way or another, reclaimed lands went into the hands of the Japanese and landlords, who took away most of the harvest in autumn. Most of the peasants were always hungry. I was one of them who led such a miserable life. Then people began to call this island an "island of tears."

It was only after liberation and the power came into the hands of the people that the islanders became masters of the land and could do the farming freely.

From 1946 — the year of the land reform — a giant land reclamation project was started on the island and mountain tillers (more than 400 families) came to this island.

In the first three to four years after the lib-

or night work.

There is also an article which stipulates that the same wage will be paid to those, regardless of sex and age, who perform the same work.

All these articles are strictly observed in all factories, enterprises, and offices. And women who had a difficult delivery or miscarriage and who gave birth to twins are given an additional paid vacation.

All child-births are done at maternity homes or hospitals at state expense. Midwives draw up a list of expectant mothers in the district they are in charge of, make a regular round of them, and assume the responsibility for delivery.

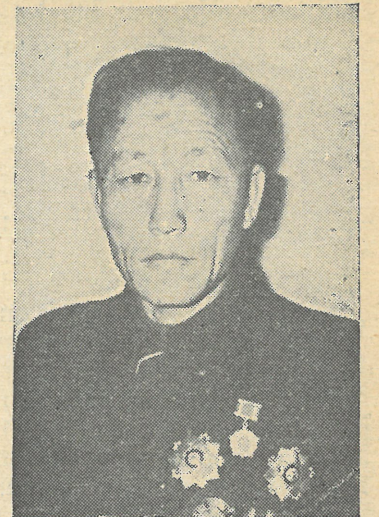
It is obligatory for pregnant women who are expected to have difficult deliveries and those who are to have the first child-birth to go to the maternity homes. Of course, in such cases all the expenses are paid by the government.

For the convenience of mothers, the state set up creches and kindergartens in factories, offices, and co-op farms.

In the mornings mothers leave their babies in the creches and bring back them home when the day is over. There are two kinds of creches — day and week creches. In Pyongyang alone, there are more than 900 creches and over 950 kindergartens. In this way, mothers have no worries about their babies while they are at work.

And to lighten their housework the state set up every sort of service establishments and shops in the residential districts and in the neighbourhood of work-places in cities and villages.

All this shows that the Government is doing everything to protect women and lighten their burdens so that they can work and live with a lighter heart.



eration, more than 600 *jungbo* of marshes were turned into paddy-fields and some 16 kilometres of dikes went round to protect the island from tidal waves and floods. Then the fields were crisscrossed with irrigation canals. Pumping stations were set up.

Yes, big changes came to the life of the islanders who had been pressed down by poverty in the past.

In a few years after the land reform, life improved a great deal on the island. People began to build houses, some bought cattle.

Yet, the land reform, far-reaching as it was, was not enough to solve our life ultimately. Then came the war that the U.S. imperialists started in Korea, and the three years long war played havoc with the country.

FIRST STEP

The cease-fire came in July 1953.

It was in the early autumn of that year that co-operative farms began to appear in our countryside.

There were several villages on the island by then. In the village where I lived, too, several families got together and formed a co-operative farm.

The first co-op farm on the island was a small one and its footing was shaky. But one thing was sure. This was the harbinger of a new life of collective economy for our islanders.

The country just got over the most destructive war that human history had ever known. Almost everything in the country was reduced to ashes, and we faced the worst time. Then, most of the peasants who joined the co-op farm were the poorest. So the co-op farm was short of everything—draught animals, seed grain, and money.

But we pooled our energy and strength and worked hard. And, to our surprise, we could do much more than when we were private peasants. Work became easier and the yields became bigger.

Now the peasants were sure of advantages of agricultural co-operation. Of course, during the war time they had organized the ox-share teams and mutual-aid teams.

In this way, more and more peasants came out to support the co-operation. By the spring of the following year, seven co-op farms came into being on the island, embracing some 25 per cent of the entire island population. My co-op farm made me the managerial chairman.

The peasants who joined co-op farms worked with a will.

Some of peasants were reluctant to join the co-op farms. We tried everything to make them

see the advantage of co-operation, and we endeavoured to demonstrate it by deed.

Particularly, members of our managerial committee with the assistance of the leading workers sent from Pyongyang worked hard to strengthen our co-op and stepped up the education of co-op farmers. Then, taking into account suggestions of the peasants, we organized workteams suitable to the actual situation, set work-norms correctly, based on a thorough review of the problem of quantity and quality of work done. Thus the co-op farmers became more interested in co-operative labour, and their zeal for greater production enhanced gradually.

The state rendered great material assistance to us—it sent us seed grains, fertilizers, farm implements, etc. We widely introduced advanced farming methods and spread more compost on the field. As a result, in the first year our co-op farm reaped grain 20 per cent more than that in the private farming period.

Compared with the time of private farming, co-op farmer Kim Deuk Hyun earned 30 more *kamani* (1 *kamani* equals 50 kg) of grain and Kim Won Ryong 10 *kamani* more.

Having seen the superiority of agricultural co-operation with their own eyes, private peasants voluntarily joined the co-operative farms in the winter of that year. The following year saw 90 per cent of the peasant families on the island embraced in the seven co-operative farms. Only some conservative peasants still remained outside.

GREATER STRENGTH

As time progressed, unity was further strengthened among the co-op farmers, and beautiful moral traits of helping each other were displayed to the full.

Having realized that the more they worked, the more bountiful their life became, the co-op farmers put heart and soul in farming. In the following year, too, the crop was generally abundant. So much so, even those conservative peasants, now convinced of the superiority of co-operation, joined the co-op farms. By this time not a single private peasant was to be found on our island.

In the following few years co-op farmers on the island came forward with new ideas about co-operative farms. They wanted to see all co-op farms on the island merged into one. And there were reasons for it.

Firstly, the small-scale co-op farms scattered on the island caused an obstacle to land construction and introduction of farm machines and to using the irrigation water most effectively. Then the principle of planting proper crop on proper soil could not be adopted, nor

could they develop agriculture in a diversified way. So they wanted the merger. By this time the managerial workers accumulated enough experience to run a large co-op farm. In 1958 we merged the seven co-op farms on the island into one in accordance with the Party's line. The new co-op farm embraced 601 families and the whole island became a *ri*. (the lowest administrative unit) This was the beginning of the present-day Junjin Co-op Farm.

After the merger, our co-op farm, taking into consideration every aspect of the island, newly organized such workteams as livestock-breeding, sericulture, fishery, etc.

At the beginning of that year, we installed electricity with the help of the state, and every house was lit with electric lights.

With the united strength, we worked. Besides the farming, we reclaimed over 30 *jungbo* of wasteland, constructed the 4-kilometre long dikes and other irrigation projects. Now the whole island was put under irrigation. We also carried out land adjustment for mechanization. And we widely introduced advanced farming methods.

All this was unthinkable had the scattered private farming prevailed.

In the first year after the merger, each family of our co-op farm received 3,200 kg of grain. That year our co-op farm sold more than 1,200 tons of surplus grain to the state after leaving enough for the co-op farm members.

"WASTE GRASSLAND" GIVES WAY TO "GOLDEN PLAIN"

It is true that before liberation the people on our island were so poor that girls in other localities refused to marry our young men. How-

(Continued from page 11.)

The decisions set forth a series of concrete measures for the energetic acceleration of the cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside. In order to enforce the 9-10 year compulsory technical education system in the next few years, more classrooms will be built according to yearly plans. And the rural construction corps will be strengthened, more modern farm houses built, and all cultural and public welfare establishments such as kindergartens, nurseries, clubs, and shops be erected. Thus a fundamental change in the appearance

ever, things are quite different today. Now our co-op farm, a great family of 720 households, has more than 900 *jungbo* of paddy-fields.

On the paddy-fields stretching as far as one's eyes can see run broad roads with a luxuriant growth of trees and flowers on either side; fields are crisscrossed with irrigation canals; electric poles stand along the roads. So our co-op farm has undergone a great change, all after co-operation.

In our co-op farm two tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) are working on every 100 *jungbo* of land. Then two lorries, more than 10 automatic thrashing machines, and many other farm machines are working.

Before liberation the average per-*jungbo* output of rice was 2,000-2,500 kg. But in 1964 the figure jumped to 5,600 kg.

In 1964 each household in our co-op farm received more than 5,600 kg of grain. Co-op farmer Won Doo Sun who had been a farm-hand for over 30 years in the past, received more than 10 tons of grain—enough to feed his family for two years—and a large sum of cash. Our co-op farm has a seven-year middle school and a two-year technical school.

Not only that. There are a 700-seat club house and various kinds of cultural and public welfare establishments. In the past, there was not a single middle school student on the island but today there are 28 college students and 89 higher technical school students. And more than 70 children of the co-op farmers have already graduated from colleges and higher technical schools.

Every year we reap a bumper harvest, and machines are working for us. Indeed, our co-op farmers, like all other co-op farmers in the country, are enjoying a rich and cultural life.

No wonder then people call our island, once an "island of tears," the island of "Golden Plain."

of the countryside will take place by 1970.

All these measures will make it possible for the country to further strengthen the economic foundation of the co-op farms, develop agricultural production more rapidly, and improve the peasants' life more speedily.

This historical step for lessening the burden of the peasants, promoting their well-being, and for making the state bear more additional burdens shows that the country's economy is getting stronger thanks to the firm foundation of the independent national economy it has built under the leadership of the Party. It also shows that our Party and state are endeavouring to promote the well-being of the people.

LANGUAGE Class

여성들의 공장 NYUSUNGDEULEUI GONGJANG Women's Factory

손님 : 공장 명칭은 무엇이라고
sonnim: gongjang myungchingneun mooosirago
Guest factory name as what

합니까?
hamnika?
is called

What is the name of this factory?

안내자 : 이 공장은 평양 제사
annaija: i gongjangeun pyongyang jesa
Guide this factory Pyongyang threadmaking

공장이라고 합니다.
gongjangirago hamnida.
as factory is called

It is called the Pyongyang Filature.

이 공장의 지배인은 당 운
i gongjangeui jibaiineun dang woon
this factory's manager Dang Woon

실이라고 하는 여성 로력
silirago haneun nyusung roryuk
Sil as named woman labour

영웅 입니다.
yungoong imnida.
hero is

The manager of this factory is Labour Heroine Dang Woon Sil.

손님 : 이 기계는 어디서 만들었습니까?
sonnim: i gigyeneun udisu mandeurusseumnika?
this machine where made

Where was this machine made?

안내자 : 그 것은 평양 방직 기계
annaija: geu guseun pyongyang bangjik gigye
that thing Pyongyang textile machine

공장에서 만든 것입니다.
gongjangesu mandeun gusimnida.
at factory made thing is

It was made at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory.

손님 : 저 여자는 누구입니까?
sonnim: ju nyujaneun noogoo imnika?
that woman who is?

Who is that woman?

안내자 : 저 여자가 유명한 길 학실
annaija: ju yujaga yoomyunghan gil haksil
that woman famous Gil Hak Sil

로력 영웅 입니다.
roryuk yungoong imnida.
labour hero is

That woman is the famous Labour Heroine Gil Hak Sil.

그 는 뒤 떨어진 작업반을
geu neun dwi tulujin jakupbaneul
that person back fallen workteam
선진 작업반 으로 키웠습니다.
sunjin jakupban euro kiwosseumnida.
advanced workteam into raised

She raised the backward workteams into advanced ones.

이 공장은 여성들의 힘으로
i gongjangeun nyusungdeureui himeuro
this factory women's by strength
움직이고 있습니다.
oomjigigo isseumnida.
moving is

This factory is run by women.

손님 : 노래 소리가 들려 옵니다.
sonnim: norai soriga deulryu omnida.
song sound hearing come

저쪽으로 가 봅시다.
juchokeuro ga bopsida.
in that direction let us go

I hear singing. Let us go over there.

안내자 : 여기가 공장 구락부 입니다.
annaija: yugiga gongjang goorakboo innida.
here factory club is

보십시오. 춤 추고 노래하는
bosipsiyo. choom choogo noraihaneun
look dancing (and) singing

저 처녀들은 모두 이 공
ju chunyeuleun modoo i gong-
that girls all this fac-

장의 노동자들입니다.
jangeui rodongjadeulimnida.
tory's workers are

This is the factory club house. Look, all the girls who are dancing and singing are workers of this factory.

Explanation—Indirect Narration

go 고 with malhada 말하다 booreuda 부르다 and hada 하다 may be used as a connective particle. In such cases hada 하다 is something like an auxiliary verb and its meaning is the same as malhada and booreuda.

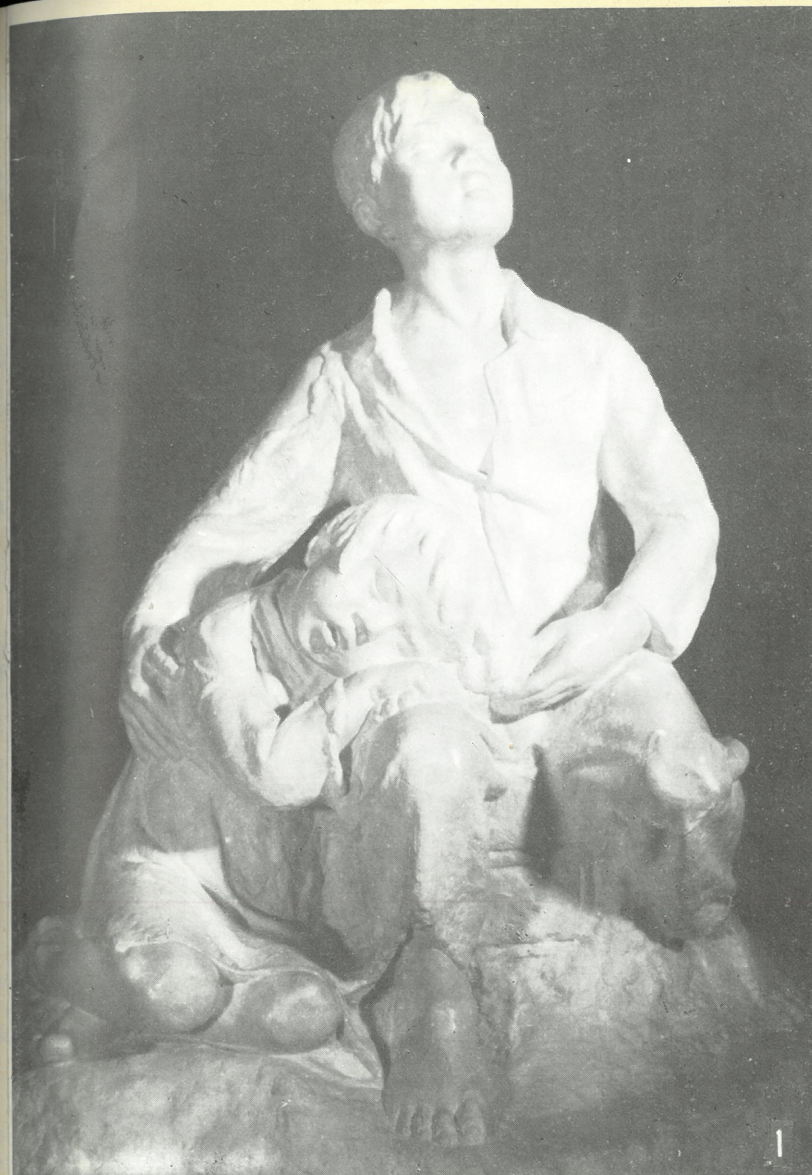
Examples:

나의 이름은 김 영자라고
naeui ireumeun kim yungjarago
my name as Kim Yung Ja
합니다.
hamnida.
is called

My name is Kim Yung Ja.

그는 오늘 떠나겠다고 말
geuneun oneul tunagetdago mal
he today to leave as say

합니다.
hamnida.
He says he is going to leave today.



Three sculptures

The sculptures introduced here are from the exhibition held in December last year in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang Institute of Fine Arts.

1. "The Northern Star" by Kim Ik Sun

This sculpture depicts the yearning of a South Korean boy and a girl — brother and sister — for North Korea, the land of happiness.

2. "Kong Jai Hwa, Hero of the Republic" by Song Yong Do (Hero Kong Jai Hwa killed many American soldiers with handgrenades in the Fatherland Liberation War)

3. "Resistance" by Pak Moon Kyoo

This work depicts the struggle of our people who rose up against the Japanese imperialist oppressors in the past.



Korean painting

"A Daughter of the
Party — Heroine Kim
Byung Sook, Captain
of the Boat Heroine"
(1964) by Koo In Su

Oil painting

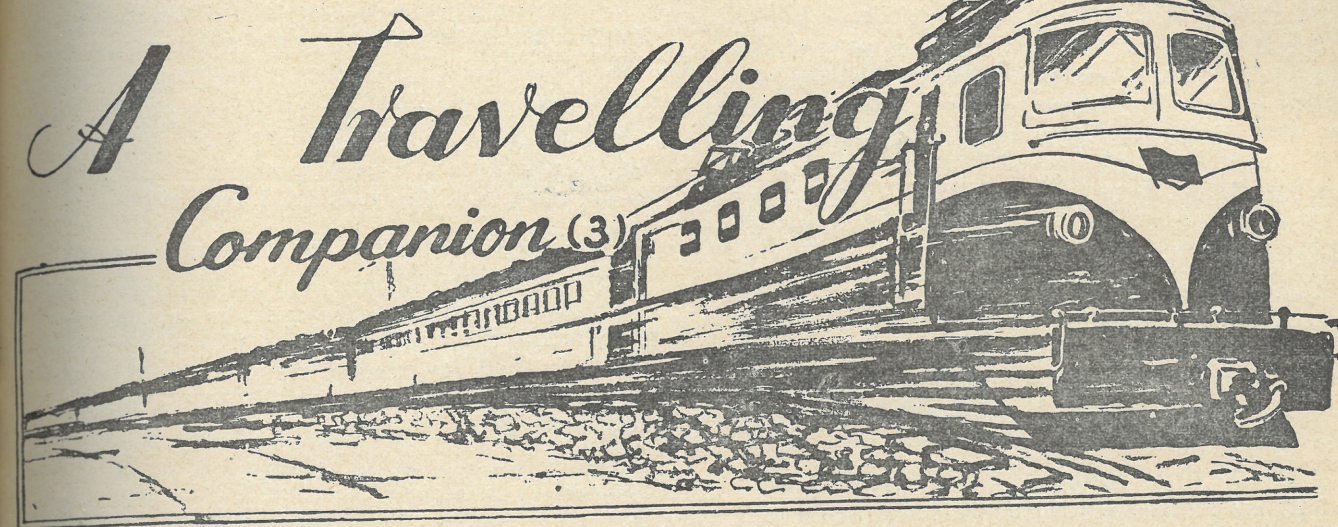
"Devotion" (1961)
by Baik Byung Joon





With greater hopes—graduates of the Pyongyang Medical College

A Short Story



KIM BYUNG HOON

Picking up the fish pail I made a few steps towards the exit before I noticed a man hurrying out of the station. He had a red-banded cap on. He may have been the station-master.

Now the train began to collect the speed. Evidently the man was disappointed because, as soon as he saw the train leaving the station, he stopped short, he made a gesture with his hand. I could tell he was saying "shucks!" Then he noticed me and kept looking at me sometime before he said:

"Excuse me, but isn't this the fish pail?"

When I said it was, he told me in one breath he just had a call from the previous station about the fish. The party had asked the station-man to take down the pail from the train as she would be here soon.

Eventually I relayed to him how it happened that I got off the train with the fish. He seemed much relieved.

I rushed to the well outside the station to get a gourdful of water, and changed the water as the girl had done. Then I removed the thermometer and checked the temperature. It read 14 degrees. So far so good, I said to myself. But there were a dozen or so fish floating on the surface which I took them out one by one. And it made me feel very bad, I must confess.

But I thought things could have been far worse. Carrying the can I went into the waiting-room. I picked a nice spot for the fish—on the bench in the centre of the fairly-big empty room. The spot did not get too much sun and it was a cool spot. I sat myself by the can.

Maybe it was from carrying around the fish, I

didn't know. But it seemed my back was aching all-over. After all, the girl was right, I told myself, to call me "Pa"—and I tried hard to shake off the thought. I took out the pack and lit up a cigarette, saying to myself, "Well, you got to take it, old boy!"

I was the only soul in the waiting-room.

Only the clock on the wall was making all the noise besides the intermitten telephone signals from the office.

The station in deep mountains was a lonely place. It was a sort of place which made one wonder if the train would ever come. For a minute a sense of unknown loneliness overpowered me. I felt as if I were on an desert island. But soon I dissipated the silly—almost childish—notion with a bitter grin.

Now I decided I should get mad at the girl—the travelling companion who "made" me leave my train. Just think. I had to sit around in the lonely waiting-room some ten hours until the night train! But somehow I could not get mad at the girl.

On the contrary, when I thought of the girl, a smile came to me. I bet she must be hurrying in this hot sun. I can see her perspiring face. But, how surprised she will be when she finds me. . . As I thought this way, I felt good and a sense of satisfaction came over me.

The clock indicated that she had been on her road about an hour or so. To this station, I figured, it is about 25 li — so it will take her at least three hours. Well, I'd better find a way to amuse myself. I took out the novel that I was reading on the train. Reading I could not do because prints kept dancing before my eyes. Instead the girl's blue headpiece flirted before my eyes. The girl must be running with her little fists doubled.

As my eyes stopped on the fish, suddenly a thought flashed across my mind.

"Perhaps, I could start the fish breeding in a big scale in my county, too!"

I still remember the question came up sometime ago when we undertook, at the Party's direction, the afforestation and flood control projects. The reservoirs are ideal places for fish breeding, and there are no less than a dozen of big and small reservoirs built last year in our county. That's right — I remember now. Didn't I stress the importance of fish breeding? Stressing I did—but that was the end of it.

Unless fishes came down from the heaven, I was sure, I could find no fish in the reservoirs. Now I was ashamed. I should have been more thorough in what I'm doing. My shortcomings and negligence damaged our life greatly. If I borrow the girl's calculation, our county lost hundreds—no, thousands of tons of fish!

Yes, my conscience pricked. But no sense of crying over the spilt milk. I wished the girl would come soon, perhaps she could give me a few tips how to go about it. I would tell her how matters stood. Just think. People dig ponds for fish-breeding.

But me? There were reservoirs all this time, but no fish!

Suddenly there were heard quick steps outside. And the door was flung open. Guess, who it was! She jumped in. Since I was not expecting her for sometime, I was surprised to find her then. But startled was the girl. Her breathing was short—I guessed she ran all the way. She stared at me in wonder; for a moment she just stood there with her mouth wide open.

"It... it's you, Pa!"

She ran the whole distance of twenty-five li. She was soaked in perspiration and dust. And her bright eyes were no more. From worrying, they were clouded and colourless. The sight of her made me feel bad. But soon I collected myself.

"Why are you standing there like that? You'd better have a look at the fish..."

At my bidding, she hopped to the can and removed the gauze to look into it carefully. Then she took out the thermometer. With a glance over the mercury, she turned around. Her eyes were sparkling again. They were clear and beautiful like shining morning dews in the first sun. I thought I'd never seen such beautiful eyes.

The girl made a few steps towards me. In an almost tearful voice she said, "But, Pa!" Her soft hands were on mine. "But, Pa! You even changed the water for me... I don't know how to thank..."

She seemed so touched. She could not finish her words, and tears stood in her eyes. It seemed my hands in her grip feel her warm heart and joy. "My! How silly you look! Why tears?"

I told her so, but it was a funny thing — I too

felt I was swallowing a lump. Evidently tears were not for grief alone; I guess they are also for something so pure and moving.

Colours came back to her face. With charming dimples she smiled. We sat on the bench side by side.

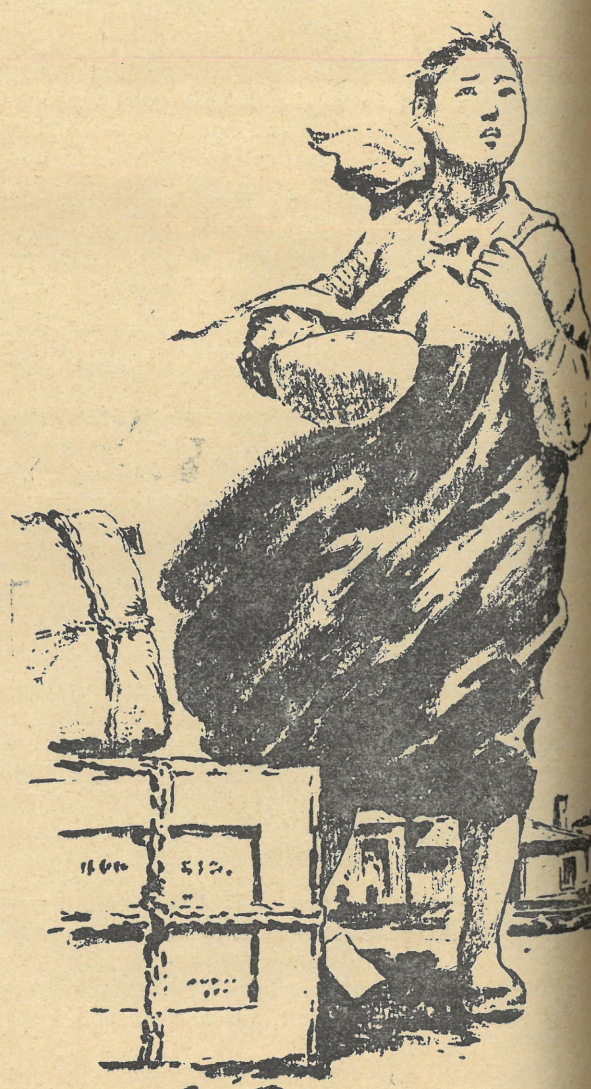
"But, Pa! I'm so sorry you got off the train on account of me... Now I imagine you've to wait till the evening train. I'm only hoping that you're not on an urgent trip. Oh, what am I saying?"

"Oh, It's alright. There is nothing to worry about."

To relieve her of worries I tried to figure out something. But no good idea came. In the meantime the girl unpacked her bundle and took out a boiled duck egg. Then she removed the whites and crushed the yoke before she spread it into the can. She asked me.

"How far are you going, Pa?"

"I'm going to Poongsan."



"Poongsan? Gee, I'm going to Songbong."

Now, it was my turn to get surprised. So, after all, the girl was from the same district with me. So I asked.

"Which co-op farm are you in?"

"Chungkai." "

"Really?"

"Which ri are you from, Pa?"

"Me?"

I didn't know what to say. Hurriedly I answered.

"Oh, I live in town."

"Really? If I'm not too inquisitive, may I ask in what office you are working? I'd like to drop in when I'm in town. I must figure out how to express my appreciation..."

"Well, you don't need to..."

I tried to gloss over somehow, but she was rather insisting. If I told her, I was chairman of the County Party Committee, I knew, she would be greatly confused. Then, I did not want to put, on my part either, our friendly relations on a formal line. Eventually I thought out some thing.

"Well, I'm with the County People's Committee... By the way, I don't know even your name yet."

"Oh, I'm sorry. I am O Myung Sook."

"O Myung Sook! You don't mind if I call you just Myung Sook. How can a little girl like you manage such a big project all by yourself. You're sure you aren't after some big name?"

Well, to my question a dark cloud swept over her face. She just sat there saying nothing after a meaningless smile. Her face hung long with her right hand nervously rubbing her knees. Her long eyelashes blinked. Suddenly she lifted her eyes.

"Maybe you're right to say that I'm after a big name. There is some heroism in me, I think. Well, so much for that. By the way, Pa, are you on a business trip? I only hope you are not delayed in an urgent trip on account of me."

Thus, turning the subject, she gave me again a worried look. So, I figured. This girl would not feel at ease unless I tell her something good.

"Don't worry! I am on my homeward journey from a vacation. So there is nothing to be urgent about."

Then she heaved a sigh of relief. But not long. She fired another question at me. This time the girl wanted to know where I had been. Mt. Myohyang was the first thing that came to my mind, and I told her I had been to that mountain. I guess Mt. Myohyang had been on my mind because I wanted to see the grandeur for sometime.

"You were at Myohyang! How wonderful!"

Now, the girl putting her hands on her breast sent up a shout of exclamation. She wanted to know if I had visited the temple where Sage Susan had lived. Her eyes spoke of her envy and curiosity. Well, I thought of pictures that I had seen sometime back in a pictorial and I answered in the affirmative. Again in an envious tone she wished that she would get to see Mt. Myohyang some day, with her eyes narrowed as if she were dreaming.

"Gee, Pa! How wonderful it is. You know what I think? I wish, some day I can see every famous place. All the historic sites, scenic spots, big construction sites, high peaks above the clouds, the boundless East Sea..."

"What stops you from going? Every year you get a vacation, don't you? Then like a bird you can fly all over the place."

"I like that. I mean when you say 'like a bird'. I think I will do that. But..."

Suddenly her cheerful countenance was darkened. throwing her eyes at the fish pail in the center of the waiting-room.

"But I can't do that now."

"Why not?"

"Because of that."

With these words she pointed at the pail, nodding her head. So I had to ask her if really she was the only one who was doing the fish-breeding. But Myung Sook kept hanging her head looking at her toes. She was even biting her lower lip. Eventually she mumbled out.

"Our managerial chairman thinks I am an egg peddler."

"What? What did he mean by that?"

"According to him, there was an egg peddler who was walking on the ice with some eggs. He was busy in figuring. Well, it went something like this. He figured if he sells the eggs he can buy some chickens. Then he would get more eggs... Well, he can continue with this. In ten years he will make a big money. So he was in a quandary. He was debating. What shall I do with money? To buy a big tile-roofed house? Or, a piece of fertile land? While debating he slipped on the ice and all his eggs fell to the ice and cracked. With them all his dreams were shattered. So, our chairman thinks I'm daydreaming like this egg peddler."

"So, what did you say to him? He has no business to insult a person like that."

I was more indignant than the girl. After a long sigh she continued.

"So I tried to explain every thing again and again. Our co-op has many reservoirs, paddy-fields, and streams. I told him, if we made a good use of all these, we can breed fish. And we will get at least 50 to 60 tons of fish easily in a few years. And 100 tons in four to five years. Then the chairman tells me I am exactly like the egg-peddler!"

"But, just the same, he shouldn't speak that way."

I recalled the managerial chairman of the Chun-kairi Co-op Farm. He is a man of determination, and his co-op farm is doing pretty well. And, to my best knowledge, he got along fine with the people, too... So, I figured he did not take too seriously what this girl had suggested.

"I must confess I did a lot of thinking. I know I was foolish, but I thought perhaps I should call it a quit. Then I regretted that I stayed with the co-op farm after graduation. When I finished school, it was up to me to go to university."

"I suppose you were an honour student."

It was obvious from what she said she was an honour student. But I had to say it, though I wanted to say something more than that, something that would have warmed her little heart. But she blushed at my question.

"I stayed behind because I had a dream. I wanted to change our mountain village into a home of fish. A year has passed already. But little I have accomplished... Then the managerial chairman thinks it is all my whim. And often I thought I should not have started this. Maybe I am like the egg peddler."

"No, you shouldn't think that way."

"Of course, not. But sometimes I could not help thinking that way... There was a time when I was so down-hearted, I went up the back hill and had a good cry. Then I felt better, and thought more."

"Oh! So, what happened, then?"

She was silent for some time. It seemed she was indecisive whether to tell me or not. But I was very much interested in hearing what she had thought. Evidently she sensed this, too.

"Pa, you shouldn't laugh at me! Among my classmates of the senior high there was hardly anyone who wanted to remain behind and work in our native village. Some went to the university, some to the factory. They went according to their dreams, and they were to pursue what they had wanted always. They said — there was little chance in the village on the roof of the land. I was not different at the beginning. So I thought, too! Then in my second year, our class had a get-together with Grandpa Pak in the village. We wanted to hear about the landlord from him. You see, this landlord is something that we have never seen.

"I still remember how the Grandpa started. He said: 'Well, believe it or not, my forefathers and your forefathers lived and died in this out-of-the-way village not knowing the taste of rice and fish.' Then

he said if there was any one who had a bowl of rice and a small tailpiece of fish, it was the pride of his life. He said the heartless landlord in the deep mountain took away almost every thing from the farmers. The farmers may work and upturn the stony fields into good ones. But the landlord would not leave even one potato, so the people simply did not have enough even to make gruel. The Grandpa said he himself was a servant to a landlord. One day he got so hungry he began to search the cattle shed for something to eat. He found a few beans in the left-over of the cow meal. So he picked up the beans and cleaned them. Then he boiled them and ate them. He said it had happened thirty years ago. But he said he'd never forget it. As a matter of fact, he told the story between tears..."

There was a little pause in her narration — she looked so serious and bitter.

"You know, I could not fall into sleep that night. And I reviewed what I had been thinking. Up to then, I had thought little of my village. It is a village hidden deep in the mountains, and there is little hope for young ones. But how did matters stand? Under the bright sun of the Party something new — yes, something new was sprouting in our village. Our village is turning out corn, potatoes, wild vegetables, fruits, and so forth for the country. Then the Party is sending us enough rice — something our forefathers had yearned so much for but never got! From when I was a kid, I had always dreamed looking up to the overpowering ranges that surrounded our village. I wished. When I grow up I'd have wings and fly over the ranges to the thriving big cities or to the giant factories. But this dream of mine began to crack. I said to myself. Now the Party is doing everything for the people on the roof of the land to lead a happy life. Yet, the younger ones — sons and daughters of this village — instead of making their village a better place shake the dust from their feet and leave. Then what would happen to our village? Who are going to turn it into a good place to live in? Since ours is a remote place, it cannot be helped if our village is a bit late than others in becoming a paradise... One night I made up my mind and jotted down my resolve. I wrote: I will greet the dawn of communism in my village!"

Now the girl was flaming. And how identical her dreams are with mine. I, too, as the Party teaches, following the beam of the Party, made a resolve to open the gate to communism for our village and its people — the remotest and backward village. Yes, I was to stand at the forefront with the people in step with the rapidly developing fatherland. This has been my life-long wish. This has been the task assigned to me, a communist. Then, what a good travelling companion this girl is!

"You're absolutely right, Myung Sook!"

I wanted to find better words to laud her noble heart — but that's about the best to clothe my thought. Myung Sook answered.

"Of course, Pal!"

(To be continued)

Afro-Asian Unity—Invincible

Before long the Second Afro-Asian Conference will open in Algiers.

Attention of the entire Afro-Asian people is focussed on the conference.

The meeting will be a great event in reinforcing the unity of the Afro-Asian peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism; it will make a great contribution to settling a number of questions of common concern and interest of the peoples of these areas.

The Korean people who have endeavoured to strengthen and promote the friendship, solidarity and co-operation among the Afro-Asian people in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, wholeheartedly support and welcome the Second Afro-Asian Conference.

During the past ten years since the historic Bandung Conference many revolutionary events have taken place in succession in these areas. The political maps of Asia and Africa have been recoloured.

Last year alone Malawi, Zambia and other countries won independence in Africa. And a number of newborn countries have embarked upon the road of creating a new life, having scored great successes in the struggle to sweep away the aftermath of colonial rule.

The cursed colonial system is on the brink of final collapse; a new era has come when the Afro-Asian peoples will carve out their future on their own.

But this should not be taken to mean that the long-cherished desire of the peoples has come true in entirety. The colonial system is yet to breathe the last, and the imperialists and colonialists are savage as ever in their suppression and pillage. The peoples of dependent countries have taken up arms to wage a bloody struggle against imperialism and

colonialism, then sovereignty of the independent countries is constantly menaced by the imperialists.

Imperialism is seeking to prevent its collapse through war and aggression. On the other hand it is resorting to every conceivable manoeuvre to hold sway over the political and economic life of the newborn countries as well as over the military affairs.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the bulwark of modern colonialism and international gendarmery, are doing everything in their power to subjugate the peoples of these areas.

Having held South Korea for 20 years, the U.S. imperialists are obstructing in every way Korea's unification; they have turned South Korea into a colony and military base for ag-

The South Vietnamese people's armed forces make the firm determination to beat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet clique



gression on the Far East and Asia. The case is the same with Taiwan and Japan.

Today they keep reinforcing their military strength in South Korea and committing naked provocations in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Besides, they are scheming to band together the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists to set up a "Northeast Asian Military Alliance." Thus Washington is threatening security and peace in Korea and Asia.

In spite of the repeated setbacks they have suffered in South Vietnam in the past few years, Washington is set to extend the war to North Vietnam.

They will leave no stone unturned in their attempt to strangle the people's righteous struggle for independence and liberation in all

Citizens of St. Denis, Reunion Island, demonstrating against colonialism and apartheid



Citizens of Dar-es-Salaam demonstrating shouting
"Down with U.S. imperialism!" in front of the
U.S. embassy



parts of Asia and Africa including Laos and the Congo (L).

Not only that, U.S. imperialism propped up aggressive military blocs such as CENTO and SEATO, contracted bilateral military alliances and set up a number of military bases infringing upon the sovereignty of countries of these areas. Moreover the U.S. imperialists are offering weapons to the Portuguese colonialists, who are committing inhuman atrocities in Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique, to the racists of South Africa, and to all old colonialists.

Besides, they have set up, in collusion with the British imperialists, the "Federation of Malaysia" threatening the sovereignty and security of Indonesia and peace in Southeast Asia.

Warmongers of Wall Street thought of various tools of neo-colonialism under different names: aggressive "aid," "Alliance for Progress," "Food Plan for Peace," "Peace Corps," "African Crusade," etc. It goes without saying that all these are set up to strengthen their economic and ideological infiltration into the Afro-Asian countries and to force political enslavement on the peoples of these regions.

All facts demand an ever intense struggle to expose and crush at every step the aggressive policy of imperialism and colonialism. U.S. imperialism in particular, and to cement the unity of the Afro-Asian nations.

Life has proved that when the peoples of Asia and Africa put up a resolute struggle giving support and encouragement to each other, they can smash any aggressive schemes of the imperialists and colonialists and exert an enormous influence on the international situation. Illustrative of this were the fight of the Indonesian people for liberating their West Irian, the Algerian people's struggle for the liberation of their country, and the fight of the Egyptian people against the armed interference by the imperialists.

And marked successes were scored in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism by a series of international meetings. Among them were Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held on the basis of the Bandung spirit, the recent 2nd Arab Summit Meeting, and the 2nd Summit Meeting of African States.

And the 2nd Non-aligned Summit Meeting made an outstanding contribution towards strengthening the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The economic and cultural contacts and co-operation between the countries of these areas have been further strengthened. Illustrative of this are the 2nd Asian Economic Seminar held

in Pyongyang, the first GANEFO held in Jakarta, and the more frequent mutual visits of political and social figures, and the growing trade, and cultural exchanges among nations.

These contacts and ties go a long way towards deepening the understanding and confidence between the countries of Asia and Africa, strengthening the friendship between the peoples, and developing economy and culture of these countries. At the same time, this is a big blow to the imperialists and colonialists who are trying to fish in troubled waters by weakening the unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

The imperialists and colonialists are working madly to check the struggle of the Asian and African people from exerting influence on the development of the international situation. They are doing everything to block the aspiration of these peoples for unity and co-operation and drive a wedge into the concert of the peoples of these regions.

However, no schemes of theirs will bar the united march of the Asian and African peoples.

The unity of the peoples of Asia and Africa is being ever strengthened because they share the same past, because they have the same aspiration and their interests are the same.

The peoples of Asia and Africa have long suffered at the hands of the colonialists and waged struggles for their national independence and freedom against imperialism and colonialism.

Today they are persistently fighting to eliminate ultimately imperialism-colonialism and racism in these areas and cement their independence they have already achieved. They are displaying their creative zeal for developing their own independent economies and cultures.

The wilder the imperialists become, the firmer the Asian and African peoples will unite, the more powerful their struggle against imperialism and colonialism will become. They will consolidate the relations of friendship and co-operation.

The 2nd Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers is a true reflection of the times.

The Korean people are convinced that the 2nd Afro-Asian Conference will deal a new blow at the imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism, and become a historical event in consolidating the national liberation and independence of the peoples of these areas and in promoting their social progress and maintaining peace.

The Korean people ardently wish the conference all successes.



Citizens of Brazzaville shouting "The Congo belongs to the Congolese people!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of the Congo!" in front of U.S. embassy

Hands Off
the Congo (L)

NOW, the whole world most indignantly condemns the U.S.-Belgian armed intervention in the Congo (L).

On November 24, the U.S.-Belgian interventionist army occupied Stanleyville, the seat of the Congolese People's Revolutionary Government, and committed cold-blooded massacres and atrocities in and out the city. The Belgian paratroopers and U.S.-led white mercenaries and Tshombe puppet army shot the inhabitants right and left, ransacked the people's properties, and set dwellings on fire. Stanleyville was turned into a pool of blood. Such atrocities also took place in other places.

Scheming to strangle the liberation struggle of the Congolese people, they committed again diabolical criminal acts.

This is not only a flagrant intervention a-

gainst and encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Congo, but also a wanton provocation against security and peace in Africa.

The Korean people, together with the world peace-loving people, resolutely condemn the vicious armed intervention and barbarities of the U.S. imperialists and Belgian colonialists.

The brazen-faced U.S. imperialists are busy excusing themselves for their beastly aggression, saying that their aggression was "a humanitarian step to save the white residents." But who would be deceived by this? No insult to human intelligence would be graver than this.

The safety of the white residents is not threatened by the Congolese people's armed forces but by U.S. armed intervention in the Congo and the armed attack by the white mercenaries and Tshombe puppet troops, especially by the barbarous U.S. bombing.

More than once the National Liberation Council of the Congo (L) announced that necessary steps were taken for the safety of the white residents. Moreover, preparations were under way to help them evacuate.

Just at that moment, the U.S. imperialists and Belgian colonialists started to invade the Congo with a large force of paratroopers.

As the whole world knows, the U.S. imperialists have been using the name of the U.N. in their aggression on the Congo. Then they are using Tshombe, the notorious cat's paw of the imperialists and separatist of Africa.

In the Congo (L) the Belgian aggressors and puppet clique are perpetrating bestial atrocities against the Congolese people



But nothing will be able to stop the patriotic struggle of the Congolese people.

When the so-called Stanleyville operations of the Tshombe clique suffered setback before a powerful counterattack of the people's armed unit, the U.S. imperialists threw off the mask and started their open armed intervention with a large number of planes and paratroops.

Yet, the American aggressors mouth this is not "a military step but a humanitarian one!" Only a brigand can have such a logic, and the U.S. imperialists themselves are such.

But with no pretext can the U.S. imperialists hide their aggressive plots, with no method can they bring the Congolese people to their knees — the people who have risen up with arms in their hands to fight for the just cause.

The people's armed units of the Congo are courageously fighting in and around Stanleyville and in the liberated areas.

And they are fully determined to fight to the last until they drive out the imperialists from their country and win final victory.

In the recent U.S.-Belgian aggression the Congolese people came to know more clearly that the U.S. imperialists are their sworn enemy and they are determined not to be subdued under any adversities.

Aggression on Stanleyville laid bare once again the true nature of U.S. imperialism as the international gendarme, ringleader of the world reactionaries and the worst enemy of the world people. And it is a direct menace not only to the Congolese people but also to the African people and the peace-loving people of the world.

For this reason the people of the world vehemently condemn the U.S. intervention against the Congo and are extending active support to and solidarity with the Congolese people.

Together with the peace-loving people of the world the Korean people, who have always expressed firm solidarity with the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, will extend their active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Congolese people until the U.S.-Belgian interventionists are driven out of the Congo.

The U.S. imperialists and Belgian colonialists must take their blood-stained hands off the Congo and get out of there at once.

NORTH-SOUTH CONTACT AND TRAVEL

HONG MYUNG HEUI

Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland

Recently the voice of the South Korean people for unification of the country is becoming louder than ever.

To unify the divided country is the ardent aspiration not only of the people of South but also of the people of North.

It has already been about a score of years since the territory was divided and the nation split into North and South. And all these years, parents and children, husbands and wives, separated in the North and the South, cannot even write to each other, to say nothing of visiting each other.

Such being the case, would any Korean object to the country's unification? It is, therefore, quite natural for the South Korean people to raise their voice to demand the unification of the country — the greatest aspiration and the supreme task of the Korean people. Indeed it is most heart-warming to know this.

Today our nation is in an unbearable situation—millions of our countrymen, separated in the North and the South, do not know if their parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends are alive.

Today we can freely meet with and write to people in faraway foreign countries across the oceans and continents. Then why is it? Why can't we until today after all these years see each other? Why can't we even write though they are only at the stone's throw? Even mountains and rivers changed while we are separated. How long are we to wait more? Our hearts ache and pain!

This has been utterly intolerable for our nation — a nation which is known from olden

times for the stronger ties and affection in home and between friends and for its proprieties.

Some time ago the renowned athlete of our country Sin Geum Dan met her father in Tokyo. And this news of the dramatic meeting greatly moved the entire Korean people. But if the meeting had taken place in our own land, it would have been much better. Indeed, it is most regrettable that even such a brief meeting should be possible only in a foreign land. It is a tragedy for our nation.

But the most heart-breaking fact is this. Countless countrymen are anxious to have even such brief meetings with their loved ones. Once again we fell pain and sad over the split of the nation.

We must think once again of those who are eagerly waiting for the day when they can have a word about their parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends, from whom they have been separated in the North and the South.

Among them are young ones who hardly remember even the faces of their parents; there are the parents who left their babies behind, whom never a moment did they forget; then there are wives who are most longingly awaiting their separated spouses — their young faces are wrinkling from waiting.

No one can check any longer the ardent aspirations of these people who want to see the faces of their dear ones, who want to hear the news of their families. No one can cool the burning hearts longing for their dear ones.

We must realize without delay contacts be-

tween the North and the South, and relieve the South Korean people of sufferings even a little bit. We must open the road to unification.

Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long endeavoured to bring the tragedy of national split to an end, and proposed time and again to realize contacts and intercourse between the North and the South.

We have proposed more than once to realize the postal service between the North and the South so that people can write each other, and to realize travel and exchange of individuals and reporters so that people can have a better understanding of realities of the North and the South.

We have also proposed cultural exchange including sports and arts for the efflorescence and development of our national culture in a uniform way, and consistently maintained that economic co-operation and exchange between the North and the South should be realized to restore the uniform development of our national economy and rescue the South Korean economy on the verge of ruin.

As everyone knows so well, the national split does not stop at bringing tragic consequences only to individual homes.

The national split has left great and serious wounds in all spheres of political, economic, and cultural life of our nation.

Take physical culture and sports for instance. If we organize a single athletic team of the North and the South and appear in the international arena, we would be able to add a greater lustre to the honour of the nation.

Then a more serious question arises in the economic life.

We have laid the firm foundation of an independent national economy in the northern part of the country. But never did it mean only for the people of North. When we set up a factory or made a screw, always in our thoughts were prosperity and growth of our entire nation and our fellow countrymen suffering in South Korea under U.S. colonial rule.

The working people of North always have hoped, and they are hoping, to share their labour achievements with their brothers and sisters in South Korea. But our fellow countrymen in the South could not be benefitted from the national wealth accumulated in the North. Indeed the only way to solve all the urgent problems facing our nation lies in opening the road to unification.

Through the joint struggle of the whole nation we must do everything to tear down the North-South barriers, take without delay even the minimum measures for the realization of the long-cherished desire of the people.

There are before us a number of tasks — to promote the unification, open the road so that we can see again our dear ones, to realize the postal service and travel between the North and the South, to realize the economic and cultural co-operation and exchange through the mutual contacts and negotiations.

If we can see our dear ones again, and if contacts and co-operation between the North and the South are realized, there will be created an atmosphere of understanding and harmony. Then there would be a new hope for the country's unification.

There is something that we must always bear in our minds while we endeavour to find the way to unification step by step. It is that we should not depend on the outside forces but rely on our own strength.

This has been clearly testified by the powerful national-liberation struggle of the colonial peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and independence the main enemy is the alien aggressive forces. Consequently everywhere the struggle for liberation and independence becomes ultimately the one against the outside forces.

Such is the case with the Korean people, too. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who still occupy South Korea by force of arms and are obstructing Korea's unification.

But for the obstructing manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the country would have been unified long ago as the North and South Korean people so ardently wish.

Consequently the struggle of the Korean people for unification has no alternative but to become the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, against the outside forces. Never should we depend on the outside forces. But we must trust in our nation's subjective forces and achieve the country's unification on our own.

Our nation has a long history and a time-honoured culture, its people are talented and patriotic-minded. Then, why cannot our nation achieve on our own the unification of the divided country?

If the entire Korean people of North and South firmly unite as one and wage a vigorous struggle we will surely realize the country's unification and put an end to the tragedy of the national split.

It is my firm belief that, if the broad social segments and the people of all walks of life of South Korea unite their subjective forces and fight resolutely rejecting the reliance on outside forces, a new aspect would be opened certainly for accelerating the peaceful unification of the country, the greatest aspiration of the thirty million Korean people.



On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: What is the Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Social Organisations of North and South Korea? What is its significance?

ANSWER: The Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Social Organisations of North and South Korea was held in April 1948. It discussed how to smash the open schemes of U.S. imperialism to split Korea and what measures should be taken to save the country and realise the genuine unification and independence of the country.

U.S. imperialism, having illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations in October 1947, succeeded in setting up the "U.N. Commission for Korea". With this, Washington stepped up the plot for the separate election in South Korea. It was a scheme of the U.S. government to install a puppet regime in South Korea under the name of the U.N. and make the division of Korea permanent.

Now the country was faced with the danger of territorial division and national split.

Under the prevailing situation, we resolutely rejected the unjustified decision of the U.N. taken under U.S. pressure. We declared that Korean question should be settled by the Koreans, and proposed a general election throughout North and South Korea on a democratic basis to establish a united government representing the will of the entire Korean people.

To this end, the Workers' Party of Korea called upon the personages of all political parties and social organisations of North and South Korea to begin negotiations for the country's unification and independence.

This appeal enjoyed an absolute support of the people.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges hindered in every way these measures on unification from being made known to the South Korean people and ruthlessly suppressed all political parties and social organisations and individuals of South Korea that stood for North-South negotiations.

However, the voice of the people of all walks of life of North and South became louder for the Joint Conference of North and South Korea.

Under the circumstances, even representatives of the right-wing political parties and individuals, not to speak of those of the progressive political parties and social organisations of South Korea, came to Pyongyang to participate in the Conference despite the strict cordon put up by the American and South Korean authorities.

Thus the Joint Conference of North and South Korea opened in Pyongyang in April 1948, in which representatives of 56 political parties and social organisations of North and South Korea took part.

To be sure, among the representatives there were different political views and creed, but all supported and endorsed the unification line of the Workers' Party of Korea on establishing a united government by the Koreans on a democratic basis. And everyone expressed his determination to fight for its realisation, smash the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges that were bent on splitting our nation and to boycott the separate election in South Korea.

This conference demonstrated that the broad patriotic democratic forces of North and South Korea were united in the struggle to establish a united democratic government, smashing the machinations of U.S. imperialism which stood for splitting our nation.

The entire North and South Korean people rose up in a massive struggle for realising the decision of this conference.

The Joint Conference of North and South Korea showed that political parties, social organisations, and individuals of North and South Korea, irrespective of their political views, could unite for unification and independence of the country.

On this basis, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. time and again proposed to hold negotiations with the South Korean authorities or with representatives of the political parties and social organi-

CONCERN FOR COMPATRIOTS

The twenty years of U.S. occupation of South Korea brought economic bankruptcy and unheard-of hardship on the South Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made constant efforts to

relieve the South Korean people of the misery and misfortunes.

The following is part of the compatriotic measures proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

July 12, 1956: The Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K. offered to send relief-goods to the South Korean flood victims — 50 tons of grain, clothes, kitchen utensils, and medicines.

On May 7, 1957: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea suggested to send free of charge 100,000 *suk* of relief-rice to the South Korean peasants who are on the verge of starvation.

On August 21, 1958: The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to extend a helping hand to the unemployed and wandering orphans of South Korea.

The main contents of the decision were as follows:

1) The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea offers free of charge 150,000 *suk* of rice, 5,000,000 metres of fabrics, 10,000 tons of marine products and 4,000,000 pairs of shoes to relieve the unemployed and wandering orphans of South Korea;

2) The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to take over and bring up the South Korean orphans;

3) To relieve, even to some extent, the hard-pressed South Korean youth and students, a fund will be established to provide every month each of 3,000 students enrolled or to be enrolled in university with a stipend of 1,000 won (in old currency).

4) The Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. will welcome those South Korean youths and students who come over to North Korea to get education and will ensure all conditions for them to study.

On September 23, 1959: The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided, as a first

sations of North and South Korea for the realization of independent, peaceful unification of the country.

Last year alone, in order to cope with the present catastrophic situation of South Korea and discuss the question of the country's unification, we proposed to hold a joint conference of representatives of the political parties and social organisations of North and South Korea or any other North-South conference at an early date. This was proposed at the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in March 1964.

However, U.S. imperialism and its stooges, dead set against negotiations and North-South intercourse, did everything to prevent our proposal from spreading among the South Korean

step, to send 30,000 *suk* of rice, 1,000,000 yards of fabrics, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 bags of cement, and 1,500,000 *jai* of timber to the South Korean sufferers.

On November 20, 1960: The Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to supply all kinds of equipment and materials needed for the rehabilitation of the ruined South Korean economy.

On February 14, 1962: The national meeting of activists in the fishing industry proposed to supply 1,000 *suk* of rice, 10,000 metres of fabrics, and 5,000 pairs of shoes to the afflicted fishermen of South Korea.

On June 28, 1963: The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to send free of charge 100,000 *suk* of rice to the foodless and storm- and flood-victims of South Korea.

On March 27, 1964: The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to offer every year, to begin with, 2,000,000 *suk* of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre besides large volumes of cement, lumber and machines to relieve the South Korean people from hardship.

All these measures of our Government have not been realized due to the obstructive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

people.

As a result, no North-South negotiation has taken place since the political parties and social organisations of North and South Korea met in 1948 and discussed the measures for saving the country.

Yet, however severe the U.S. oppression may become and whatever evil schemes it may resort to, never can U.S. imperialism block the advance of the North and South Korean people towards the unification of the country.

The South Korean people, who are awakened through a bloody struggle and their personal experiences, will enter upon the road of the North-South negotiation. And the barrier between North and South Korea will certainly be torn down.

"EMIGRATION" Schemes of South Korean Puppets

"Emigration" has been put up by the Pak Jung Hi clique as an important socio-economic policy.

They adopted the "law on emigration" which gave birth to the "five-year emigration plan." And Pak Jung Hi has already sold off thousands of South Korean people to monopoly capitalists and plantation owners in Brazil and West Germany under the name of "emigration." Yet, there are to be more "emigration contracts."

With the "emigration centres" and "emigration offices" set up in these countries, "emigration" is to be stepped up. Then Pak's ambassadors to these countries are instructed to function also as "ambassadors for emigration."

In July last year, the Pak Jung Hi regime concluded an agreement with Paraguay to send 500 South Korean families every year for a period of 10 years. Following this, they concluded "emigration contracts" with Bolivia and Argentina. At present talks are being held for sending South Koreans to California and even to the tundra of Alaska, the United States.

Of course, the "emigration" schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique are nothing new. Syngman Rhee, the predecessor of Pak Jung Hi, too, sold off more than 8,000 South Koreans to the United States. And these South Koreans are discriminated and maltreated, and are driven to back-breaking toil. On a strange soil they are gulping down bitter tears pining for home, the dear land of theirs.

Nevertheless, Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts are all for "emigration."

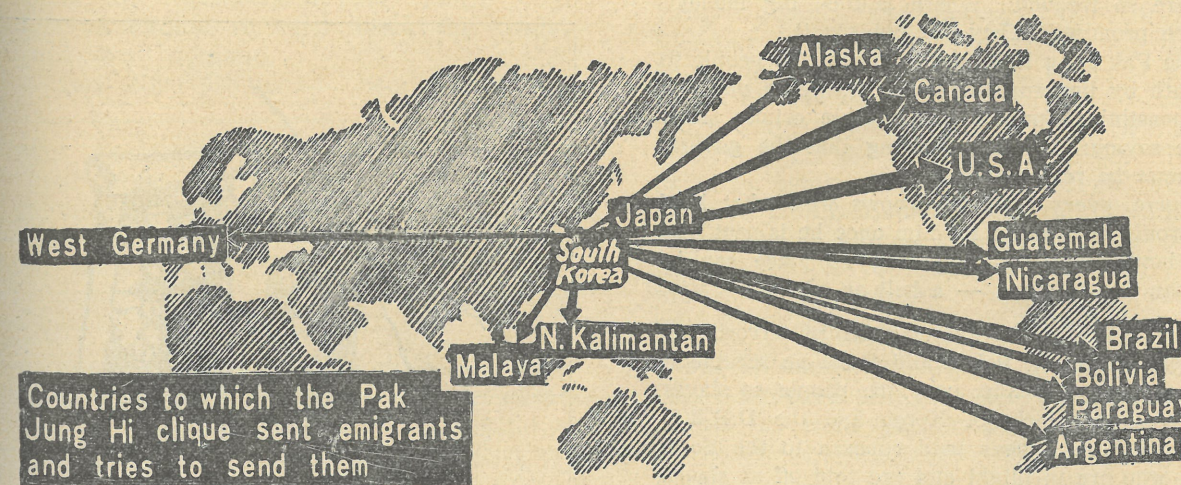
The South Korean puppets, through "emigration," a replica of the mediaeval slave trade, are seeking not only material gains, but, what is more important, to cope with the crisis of their fascist terror rule.

The South Korean puppets talked much about "economic reconstruction" and "relief measures for the hard-pressed people." But South Korea's economy has been further dislocated and the people's life hit the rock-bottom.

South Korea's streets are filled with seven million unemployed and semi-unemployed and millions of foodless peasants. Then hundreds of thousands of orphans are dying in the gutter. To the abandoned and the humiliated in South Korea—jobless, displaced peasants, and ex-servicemen—bleak is the prospect. They are at a cross-road: they must decide either to die with folded arms or fight to live.

The people have gradually learned from experience that their miserable life comes from the beastly U.S. colonial rule and the traitorous, country-selling policy pursued by the successive rulers of the puppet regime. And the anti-American, anti-government sentiments are growing among the South Korean people.

Flurried at the march of events, the South Korean puppet clique, while intensifying their fascist oppression, are working hard to deceive the people of South Korea—the land of hunger, poverty, and unemployment. And the "emigration" was what they hit



upon. Now with it, they are trying to make people believe that a better life is waiting for them in strange lands. They are trying to shield the evil aftermaths of their misrule and get rid of the elements inimical to their fascist terror rule and colonial plunder.

Such is what the South Korean rulers hope to get with their "emigration policy." Yet, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs are doing their best to justify the "emigration policy."

Alleging that the present reality of South Korea, a living hell, has resulted from "over-population," they preach "birth control" and "mass emigration." However, it is no secret that the theory of "over-population" refuted completely by science and history is made to serve imperialist aggression.

No stretch of imagination will put the finger on the so-called "over-population" for South Korea's economic bankruptcy and poverty. Only U.S. colonial rule of the past twenty years, which turned South Korea into a U.S. military base, a source of raw materials, and a market for surplus American goods, is responsible for them.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are trying in a thousand and one ways to throw dust in the eyes of the South Korean people. They are saying that all these emigrants would make a big money and become plantation owners soon.

But, still vividly the Korean people remember that their countrymen had left the port of Pusan some sixty and thirty years ago for Mexico and Hokkaido of Japan, only to never return.

Recently—two years ago—people were forcibly emigrated to Brazil. Now they are looking death in their eyes at every moment in a strange land, far from becoming farm owners. They want to return to their dear land, but they are helpless. While only death is hanging over them, they are forced to toll for a song.

The case with the South Korean miners who were taken to West Germany is no different.

Harsh exploitation and racial discrimination are their lot. Fatal accidents from the lack of safety facilities are so frequent. Where is the "big money" they were promised? They did not see it.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique who sent the people to their death by lies and threat are trying to disclaim any responsibility for the unspeakable crimes. Now they are saying: "this is something that the government cannot be responsible for."

Of course, every emigrant knows well what kind of fate would be waiting for him once he is sent to a foreign land. But they go saying no place can be worse than South Korea — a hell on earth.

If it is to bolster the tottering fascist terrorist regime of South Korea Pak would make no scruple to sell the country and ship away the people as slaves.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government have always paid concern to the South Koreans who are in plight and are sold off as slaves. Our government time and again proposed the South

Korean authorities that they should not send the people to alien shores, but to the North, part of the country of these people. Moreover, it is ready to ensure those who come to North a secured and happy life.

The northern part of the country has built a powerful independent national economy, powerful where-withal for relieving the South Korean people who are going through hard life and for providing the overseas Koreans with a stabilized life.

Already more than 80,000 Koreans, putting an end to the painful life they were forced to lead in Japan, have returned to the fatherland to enjoy a happy life. And more are returning from Japan.

However, South Korean brothers are sold off to foreign countries as slaves by the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique, who lay every obstacle to bar the South Koreans from coming over to the northern part of their fatherland, where all conditions are arranged for their happy life.

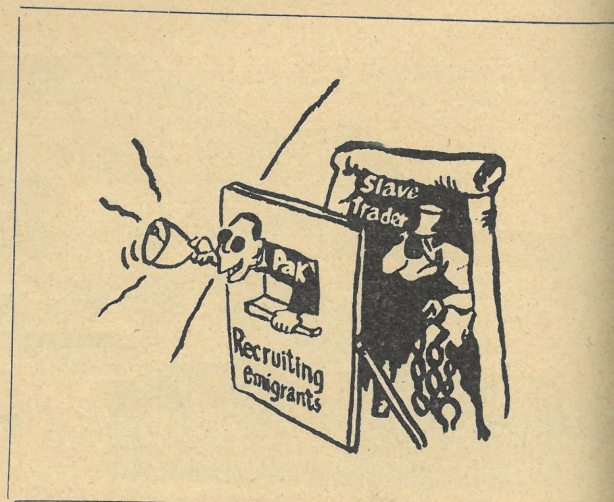
It is not fortuitous that the South Korean people's voice is rising against the "emigration" policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

South Korean people are branding openly the "emigration is fraud," they are condemning the traitorous acts of Pak Jung Hi, and they demand to put an end to "emigration."

The latest issue of the South Korean monthly "Sa-sanggye" indignantly wrote: "If our man-power is turned to good account there will be nothing impossible for us. But some are complaining: we are short of food, we are over-populated."

Then the South Korean paper "Taegu Mail Sin-moon" lamented: "We have nothing to export, so now we are exporting people! What a shameful affair this is! During the Japanese rule over our country our people had roamed about the wilderness of Northeast China in search of means of livelihood. Then people were shipped to Japan for forced labour. But our compatriots who had crossed the sea to Japan to get jobs are still living from hand to mouth doing odd jobs there. What a sad state of affairs this is!"

Whom do they think they're kidding?



MARKING THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF THE GHANAIAAN PEOPLE

News from Accra on the memorable day of March 6, 1957, is still fresh in the memory of the Korean people.

High up over Accra square the national flag of Ghana rose slowly as the Union Jack was lowered. And the air was filled with deep emotion and excitement. Thus the independence of Ghana, the first new sovereign country, was proclaimed.

The birth of new Ghana brought joy to the Korean people and the entire world people who are struggling against imperialism and colonialism.

Marking the 8th anniversary of the historic day of Ghana the Korean people share the joy with our Ghanaian friends and extend our warm greetings to the people of Ghana.

We all know about the old empire of Ghana which prospered at one time.

But we know better about the painful ordeals that Ghana underwent and the bloody struggle waged by its people against the colonialists.

Indeed, many crimes were committed against the Ghanaian people by the colonialists. Setting aside the terrible "slave trade", the colonialists had attempted viciously to obliterate the "independence-now" demand of the Ghanaian people just before Ghana became independent.

Being afraid of the impact that independence of Ghana would have upon other African countries, the colonialists tried to stir up civil strife in Ghana for "divide and rule" tactic and make it an excuse to turn down the "independence-now" demand.

However, the Ghanaian people did not yield.

Under the guidance of Kwame Nkrumah they broke down the vicious manoeuvrings of the colonialists, and on March 6, 1957, they won independence. And the Ghanaian people entered upon the road of consolidating the independence and building a national economy so as not to repeat the painful past.

The independence of Ghana opened a new epoch in the history of Ghana. For its great significance in liberation of Africa, it gave a

great impact and encouragement to the struggle of the African people for independence. And it meant a telling blow to the U.S.-led imperialists. And, in their attempt to regain the old positions in Africa and put the people again under their control, the old and new colonialists did everything—threat, subversion, and sabotage—to check the vigorous march of the Ghanaian people.

In particular, the cunning U.S. imperialists are trying to penetrate into these areas to subjugate the people politically and economically under the name of "development," "aid", "peace corps," etc.

The Ghanaian people have waged a powerful anti-U.S. struggle under the slogan of "Yankee, Go Home!" "Down with Neo-colonialism!" Then the Ghanaian Government drove out the "peace corps" from the country.

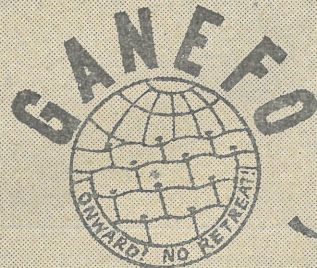
The Korean people have always expressed their support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the Ghanaian people.

The solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Ghana is being more strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

Friendly visits between the two countries are more frequent, and the relations of friendship and co-operation are deepening as days go by.

We remember the words of Kwesi-Ghapson, head of the Ghanaian delegation to the Asian Economic Seminar held last summer in Pyongyang. He said: "The success of the Korean people, our brothers, has proved to us that the spirit of a people marching towards the just cause can never be broken by the rains of shots, shells and any cruel force. We support your struggle against the U.S. imperialists and to meet again your South Korean brothers." Then A. Kohin-Mensha, head of the journalists delegation of Ghana that visited our country, said: "I assure you that we will contribute to further strengthening friendly relations between the Ghanaian and Korean peoples."

The Korean people, as in the past, will actively support the struggle of the Ghanaian people for their just cause.



Symbol of New Strength and Friendship

THE entire Korean people and sportsmen celebrated the first anniversary of the founding of the GANEFO Federation, the organization of epoch-making significance in strengthening friendship and solidarity of the new emerging forces and in developing wholesomely the international physical culture and sports.

Towards the end of November 1964 a grand meeting and colourful sports events were held in Pyongyang to mark the first anniversary of the GANEFO Federation.

The peoples of the new e-

merging forces founded the GANEFO Federation, the first international sports organisation based on the principle of freedom, equality, and democracy. The GANEFO Federation freed the international physical culture and sports from the domination of the imperialists. And it has been making a great contribution to cementing friendship and solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, who are marching forward towards the complete sovereignty and national independence not only in the political

and economic fields but also in the fields of sports and culture, and to strengthening the friendship of the progressive sportsmen of the world.

The history of the GANEFO is a short one. Yet for the lofty ideal of the GANEFO the people of the broad sections founded the GANEFO Federation; and it will provide inexhaustible potentialities of the development of physical culture and sports technique.

The past year after the founding of the GANEFO Federation showed fully the cor-

rectness of the GANEFO ideal and its great vitality.

Thanks to the GANEFO a great number of the world sportsmen can freely exhibit their talents and improve their sports skills unlimitedly. Moreover, it is serving greatly sports exchanges between the nations.

Following the first GANEFO Djakarta was the seat of the international swimming contest and a series of matches of the new emerging countries, in which many shining records were established. Then there have been frequent visits among the athletes and sports workers of the new emerging countries. And all this played an important role in the further development of sports.

To the ideal of the GANEFO—the ideal for friendship among the peoples of the new emerging countries and the sound development of physical culture and sports—world public opinion and the people are responding more favourably as days go by.

However, the imperialists and their servitors, the world reactionaries, are afraid of solidarity and progress of the new emerging forces, and they have been doing everything in an attempt to strangle the GANEFO and its ideal.

Their anti-GANEFO schemes reached a new high at the time of the Tokyo Olympics. Particularly, certain imperialist servitors in the leadership of the International Olympic Committee, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the International Amateur Swimming Federation unreasonably barred athletes of our country and other GANEFO participants from the recent Tokyo Olympic Games. Thus they prostituted the noble sportsmanship and the ideals of the Olympics. And the imperialists and the political brokers who are in the pay of the imperialists revealed once again their sordid face for the world people to see.

The Korean people regarded the evil schemes of the imperialists and their servitors as



The rostrum of the meeting marking the first anniversary of the founding of the GANEFO Federation held in Pyongyang

an attack of the imperialists on the new emerging forces and an insult to the peoples, and delivered a determined counter-blow to the illegal steps of the International Olympic Committee and certain other international sports organisations which became a political tool of the imperialists.

No matter how hard the imperialists may try to go against the powerful torrent of the times, sports—one of the precious cultural assets of mankind—will continue to make a

sound development. And the GANEFO, the symbol of new strength, friendship, and solidarity of the people, will continuously advance.

The Korean people who always value the friendship and solidarity among the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces will work actively, as ever, to realize the ideal of the GANEFO, multiplying its success, and strengthen their activities in every way in conformity with the Charter of the GANEFO.

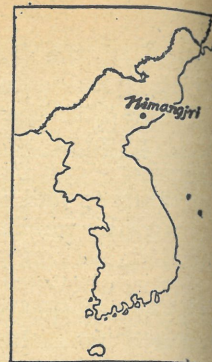
A photo exhibition held in Pyongyang to mark the first anniversary of the GANEFO Federation



The Bung Karno Stadium where the first GANEFO was held

A Visit to Steep Mountain Village

KIM MOON GYOO



We continued our journey southward via Chungjin, the metallurgical centre of the country.

As our train moved southward along the coast, the landscape became more enchanting.

The sheer cliffs and mountains were a familiar sight to the travellers. But there was something new that greeted our eyes—vast stretches of open land. Then pine-tree-shaded sandy beaches unfolded with sea gulls circling over the blue waters of the East Sea in the distance.

Suddenly the scene changed. All mountains, high and low, were seen covered with terraced apple orchards.

We noticed the train was slowing up, and, before long, we were in Sinbookchung.

Sinbookchung is famous for its apple. Every year tens of thousands of tons of apples are shipped to all parts of the country from

here.

From Sinbookchung we changed our course northwestward for Bookchung in the mountain area. One train after another loaded with apples to the capacity kept coming down. As we were passing the mountain areas, we recalled a song sung in this part of the country in olden times:

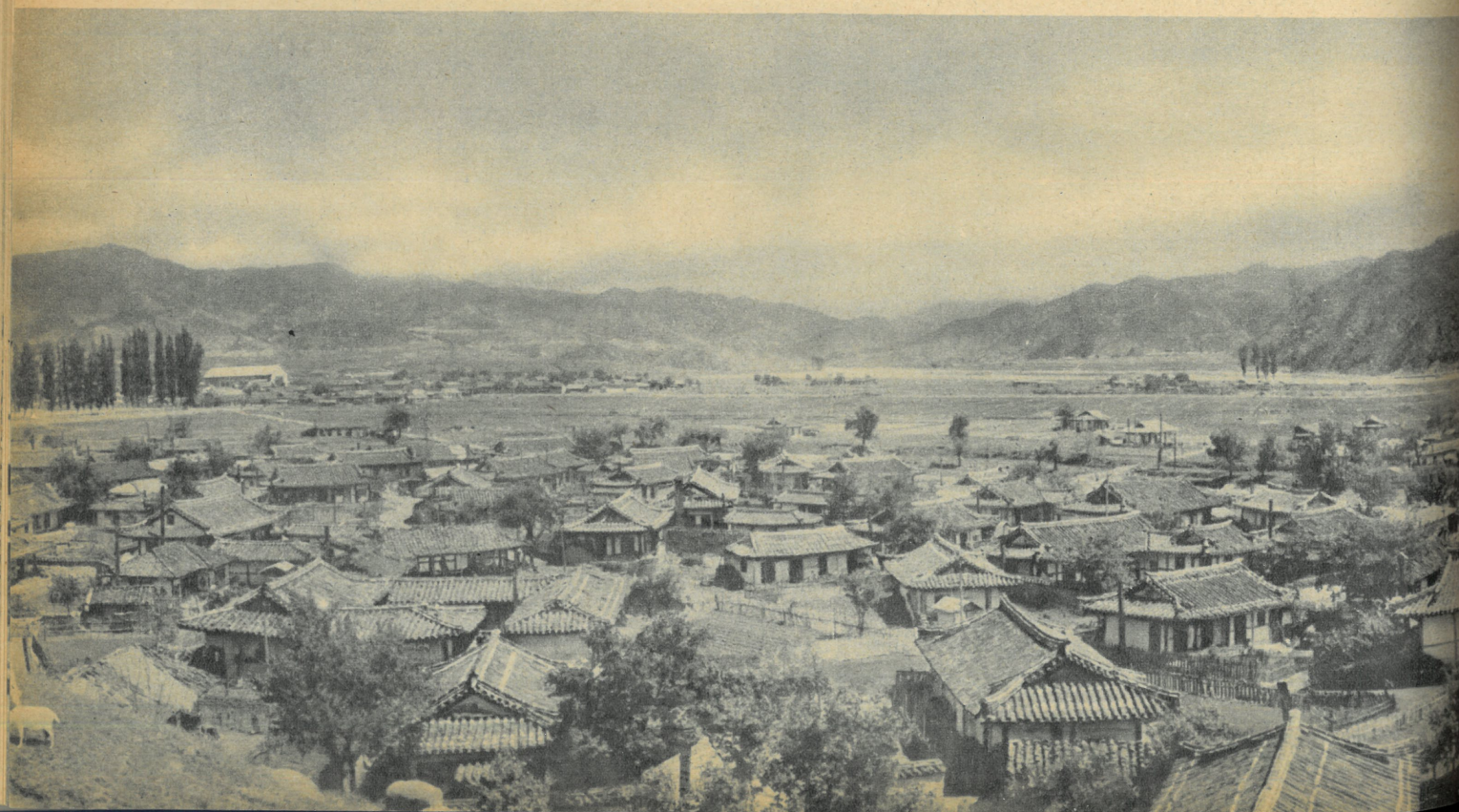
"Dondolrari, dondolrari, dondolrariyo.
Green mountains abundant in treasures,
dondolrariyo..."

The folk song meant: Surely there will come a new dawn.

Under Japanese colonial rule, the Korean peasants groaned in poverty and non-rights. And this was their song to express their longing for liberation and a better world.

Liberation came, and freedom and happiness came to the people under the new bright sun of the people's power. This land, once sterile, began to bear rich fruits.

A village of the Nimangjiri Co-op Farm nestling at the foot of Hoochi-ryung Mountain



Bookchung in a mountainous region had only a few patches of paddy-fields. And it meant not enough food for the inhabitants. Particularly, the peasants' lot was worse—most of them were hungry from the early spring.

After liberation, there was the land reform, and the peasants became masters of the land. Yet, the district being what it was it could not turn out enough agricultural produce.

The Workers' Party of Korea, which regards it as the most important problem in its policies to make the people live in abundance, has endeavoured to improve the life of the peasants of the mountain areas. And it decided to develop fruit-growing in this district extensively taking advantage of the mountains, and to popularize the experiences throughout the country.

The Moonhwa Co-op Farm and several other co-op farms in Bookchung County turned the hills into terraced orchards and began to plant fruit-trees—apples, pears, peaches, apricots, etc.

The Party and government dispatched experts to help the local people. Despite the difficult postwar conditions, the state supplied them with various insecticides, materials and fund. Under a far-sighted plan, the state did everything for them.

By 1955 Bookchung made a new appearance as an apple-growing centre of the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea made great efforts to popularize the experiences which the people of this area had accumulated in pomiculture. Thus a nation-wide movement was waged for turning all mountains and hills into orchards.

Today one can see orchards in all parts of the country.

From Bookchung, we drove to Duksung Village, some 28 kilometres away, then an 8-kilometres ride along the zigzagged mountain path brought us to Nimangjiri, a village at the foot of the Hoochi-ryung mountain, in Duksung county.

Far beyond the Hoochi-ryung mountain is the Kaima Plateau, the roof of Korea. For its rigid climate, rugged terrain and sterile land, Kaima Plateau had been known from days gone-by as a place unsuitable for people.

So much so, in old Korea the place was for exiles. In those days feudal rulers sent many innocent people there.

And, when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea, many Korean peasants having lost their land went over the steep Hoochi-ryung to try their luck on the highland, where there was hardly any sign of human habitation.

Driven by the unbearable exploitation and plunder by Japanese imperialism, our people left their home villages. No clear destination was in their minds, and many came to the Kaima Plateau. It was said when the people reached Nimangjiri, looking up at the soaring Hoochi-ryung, they shed bitter tears once again for their dear native villages. The Hoochi-ryung was soaked with tears of the people as the



Amateur art circle members of the Nimangjiri Co-op Farm at the club of the farm

weary people trodded over the cliff towards an unknown district.

But what a difference!

Today, at the entrance to Nimangjiri one can find a big cement bridge called "Nimangjiri Bridge" across the Namdaichun River.

This bridge was built by the Nimangjiri Co-op Farm in 1959 taking only five months. And everything the co-op farmers did by themselves. "In the past, even when the river swelled a bit the village was stranded. Then, even at ordinary times, the people had an awful time of it when they had a little luggage. But now lorries carry over this bridge some 10,000 tons of goods from our co-op farm every year. Do you know what the villagers call this bridge? A Bridge of Socialism is what they call!"

This is what Jo Sung Tai, managerial chairman of the Nimangjiri Co-op Farm, told us.

Whole Nimangjiri was embraced in one co-op farm in 1958. From its early days the co-op farm wanted to build a big bridge, and the Bridge of Socialism brought about great changes in the life of the people here.

Standing on the bridge, we had a good look at the village. The village of over 600 modern farm houses was surrounded by hilly slopes of fruit trees. The air was fragrant with the aroma of fruits. Every house is hedged with fruit-trees. Indeed, the whole village is hidden among the orchards of 157 *jungbo*.

Nimangjiri with a total population of less than 4,000 has over 40,000 fruit trees.

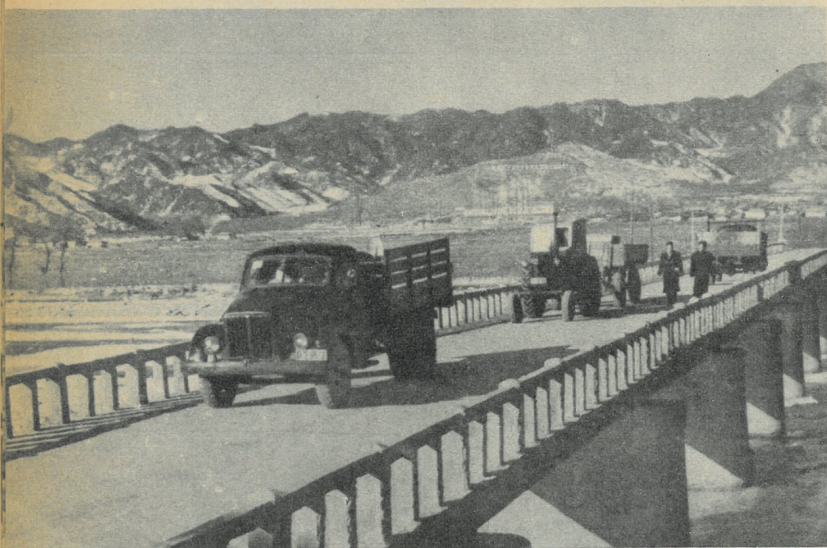
The managerial chairman said that every household gets over 1,500 won in cash a year from apple-growing alone.

All service establishments—shops, kindergartens, a clinic, public bathing houses, tailor's—are to be found in the village. Then every work-team has a nursery.



A bumper crop of app'es (At the Nimangjiri Co-op Farm orchard)

A bridge built by the Nimangjiri Co-op Farm



Besides, the co-op farm also runs a well-equipped stock-farm, six tobacco drying chambers, a saw-mill, a farm-tool repair shop, a flour mill, a rice mill. All these establishments and modern farm houses were built at state expenses.

Nimangjiri also has its own experimental plots for all kinds of fruit-trees.

We found several persimmon trees in the corner of an experimental plot.

It has been said that persimmons would flourish only in the regions south of Kangwon Province; and South Hamgyung Province, particularly the district at the foot of the Hoochi-ryung mountain with chilly climate, was no place for them. But we were surprised to find that persimmon trees do well in this region and bear fruits.

Chief agronomist Joo Jin Bum of the co-op farm began to explain about the persimmon trees. Pointing to a middle-aged woman working in a nearby plot, he said: "She is a mother of three children. But by self-study she passed the technicians' license examination a few years ago." But she was no exception. Many co-op farmers have become agro-technicians and experts. Chief agronomist Joo Jin Bum was also an ordinary co-op farmer. Then he studied hard while working, and passed the state qualifying examination, first for an agronomist, then a horticulturist. Now he is a chief agronomist.

Uncle Kim Myung Gab, now getting on for 50, became a zoo-technician. Now this village alone has 31 agronomist and junior agro-technicians. The entire co-op farmers here are studying in order to do the farming by a scientific method. Then they are also conducting various research programmes. They had devised several new methods of fruit-growing, and finally succeeded in growing persimmon in this cold region. Now at the co-op farm the research projects are being carried out regularly and systematically. Almost all the co-op farmers are enrolled in the technical study group, and in the next few years this co-op farm will have nearly 150 specialists, that is, one agronomist and one agro-technician for every four families.

We paid a visit to the kindergarten of the No. 4 work-team of the co-op farm. Around the kindergarten was a luxuriant growth of all flowers.

As we were looking at the little tots playing and laughing, the managerial chairman Jo Sung Tai, pointing to a little one among them, told us this:

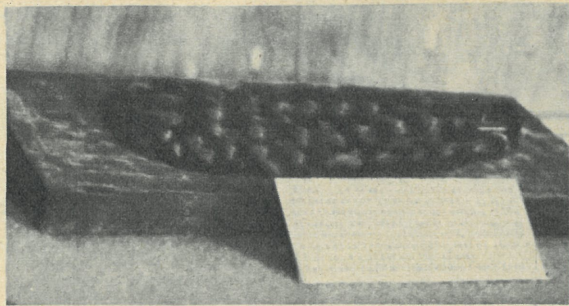
"This child's seven years old. His father, Kim In Gab, was a farm-hand already when he was as old as that boy is now. Besides himself, his elder and younger brothers too were farm-hands in their childhood. Until the country's liberation—then they were over twenty—they had no house of their own. Once farm-hands, these three brothers are now leading a happy



Revolutionary

RELICS

A
BRAID
OF
HAIR



If one visits the Museum of Korean Revolution he will see a braid of hair in Hall No. 11. It is what Comrade Ri Gye Soon, a woman partisan member, sent to her mother when she joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in 1936.

Sending the braid she wrote to her mother:

"Dear mother, I have become a member of the glorious revolutionary ranks. What I am, I owe to you. And please feel happy for me. I am sending you a braid of my hair to share this glory with you. Since I have given myself to the revolution, it may be a long time before I see you again. I hope you will keep the braid and think of me whenever you see it. Even though I don't get to see you again, I shall be always wishing you that you would have a long life and see a better world."

Comrade Ri Gye Soon took part in the revolutionary work from her youth.

She had been a underground worker to aid

the anti-Japanese partisans. When the enemy killed her husband, she joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, leaving her daughter and her mother behind. She was then 21 years old.

Once she was assigned to work in the rear of the enemy, and there she was caught by the enemy.

Shortly before she was executed, she cried out to the people:

"Friends, Japanese devils are bound to ruin though they seem strong, and our Korea will surely become an independent country.

"All Koreans must rise up against the Japanese imperialists, and fight to the last for the sake of the country's independence. Long live Korean revolution! Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

life. Won't you pay a visit to them?" Readily we said we would.

The managerial chairman took us to their houses, grand tile-roofed ones standing in row in Sueumdong Valley. We dropped in one of them.

We felt right away their life was as good as in a big city. Three of these brothers were all leading such a rich life. You might think that they are exceptions. No, not at all. All the co-op farmers here are well off.

To eat rice, to eat much meat, to live in a tile-roofed house, and to wear silk clothes—this cherished desire of the people has been materialized even in Nimangjiri, a steep mountain village, once a poor village.

So, it is only natural that there should be laughter and song for the people.

Almost every evening, the club house is a place of gayety. Strains of music waft through the air, and people dance in the village.

The co-op farmers, young and old, are taking part in various art circles. They can play musical instruments, write poems, and they sing in a chorus.

When the national rural art circle contest

was held in Pyongyang, the people here organized a 300-voice chorus, including aged men. The villagers, men and women, young and old, are expert "instrumentalists," "singers" and "dancers." And they are always ready to give such grand performance, and their 300-member chorus won the first prize at the contest.

"The New Song of the Hoochi-ryung Mountain" which their 300-member chorus sang runs something like this:

"Nimangjiri—a good place
To live in!
All we owe to the Party.
The best place on earth..."

"The New Song of the Hoochi-ryung Mountain" sings of the great changes which took place at the foot of the Hoochi-ryung—the fruit of the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We left Nimangjiri, all the more deeply realizing that the countryside of Korea, which had been devastated during the long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and the U.S.-ignited war, is being turned into a paradise on earth.

MY IMPRESSION OF FRATERNAL COUNTRY, KOREA

OUATIKI RABAH

Member of the Algerian Cultural Delegation

ALLOW me, first of all, to express my great joy in being among my friends of Korea, friends of yesterday and today.

I wish to say that we, my colleagues and I, are greatly touched by the kind and exceptional reception that you have shown to us.

During our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea I have been convinced that your country has directed deep concern to the children, the future masters of the country.

Creches, kindergartens, hospitals, theatres, gymnasiums, libraries and rest homes are everywhere throughout the country. To educate the chil-

dren well—this has been the main concern of your country.

On account of the constant aid of the state, huts and grass-roofed shacks gave their place to new modern dwelling houses in the countryside. The aspects of the villages are changing rapidly. Then the peasants' life has improved remarkably, their advanced culture is blossoming. The compulsory secondary education system has been enforced in the countryside as well as in the town. A great number of secondary technical schools have been constructed. The way to learning is also open for those who could not study in the past. Now they are studying at schools at various levels.

In accomplishing this historical task the Workers' Party of Korea led by Premier Kim Il Sung has consistently held to its policy of carrying through the revolution in the countryside and improving decisively management of the co-operative economy and the living of the co-op farmers. Installations, numerous pumps and pumping stations in all parts of the country are watering the fields on hills.

The Party in this way has

reinforced its guidance and aid to the countryside in all domains—politics, economy and culture.

The Theses of Premier Kim Il Sung has made a complete analysis and systematic generalization of the great successes and rich experiences obtained in the struggle for the country's socialist construction.

Our visit to the military demarcation line left a deep impression on my mind of the glorious army which has fought and is ready to fight for peace and justice.

The Algerian people support the struggle of the fraternal Korean people for the complete and immediate withdrawal of the imperialist troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of Korea without any foreign interference.

I convey to you the fraternal greetings of the Algerian people, your friends, who also sacrificed much to regain freedom experiencing the same sufferings and the same misery.

I express my thanks to everyone who has participated in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Algerian Revolution in Pyongyang. Recently several delegations of Korea went to Algiers to take part in the celebrations there. It is imperative for us to develop our economic and cultural relations.

I am with the Office d'Actualites Algeriennes, and I have made contacts with members of the Korean Documentary Film Studio. I am certain that the friendship between film workers of the two countries will be developed.

In conclusion, I convey, on behalf of my comrades and myself, the fraternal greetings to the glorious Korean people and wish them successes in all fields.

Cambodia—A Country Safeguarding Dignity and Building a New Life

RI GWAN YUNG

IT was on November 5, 1964, that our delegation arrived in Phnom Penh to attend the celebrations marking the 11th anniversary of independence of Cambodia at the invitation of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

We spent about ten days in Cambodia, and visited Phnom Penh and many other localities as well as scenic spots and places of historic interest.

The Cambodian people is a people with a long history and cultural heritage, and they won independence after a long-protracted struggle. Everywhere we went in Cambodia, we saw that the Cambodian people after liberation had done much in building a new state under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

We were particularly impressed by the review of the Royal Cambodian Army and the people's demonstrations at the ceremony of celebrations held on November 9.

The Cambodian people on the road of a new life demonstrated their firm determination to safeguard the glory and dignity of their country and reject any foreign imperialist aggression.

We remembered the giant anti-U.S. demonstration of 300,000 held on this very square in March 1964 under the slogan, "Yankees, Go Home!" Then the Cambodian people demanded no U.S. interference in their internal affairs. So much so, all the celebration events

were more impressive.

A few days later, on a Phnom Penh street, we saw a building which was once used as the office of the United States Information Service. Here and there on the walls of the empty building were posted slogans bearing the words: "Yanks, Go Home!"

In the March demonstration the Cambodian people, enraged at U.S. imperialism egging on the South Vietnamese puppet troops to violate Cambodia's border and mercilessly slaughter the peace-loving Cambodian inhabitants in cold-blood, stormed the U.S. Embassy to tear off the Stars and Stripes, and destroyed the United States Information Service, a den of intrigues.

Looking at this building, it seemed as if we could see the explosion of burning indignation of the Cambodian people who raided it. And we thought of the anger of the Korean people in those days. The Korean people denounced the barbarous atrocities of U.S. imperialism and extended full support and encouragement to the fighting Cambodian people.

The struggle of the Cambodian people for building a new life under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk has been an embodiment of their fighting spirit to oppose imperialism and colonialism and safeguard national independence.

We were at a cement factory in Kampot which opened not long ago. When we congratu-

lated the employees of the factory on their achievements, they said: "Now we feel a fresh courage surging within us. We'll build factories that we need with the cement produced at this factory we have built."

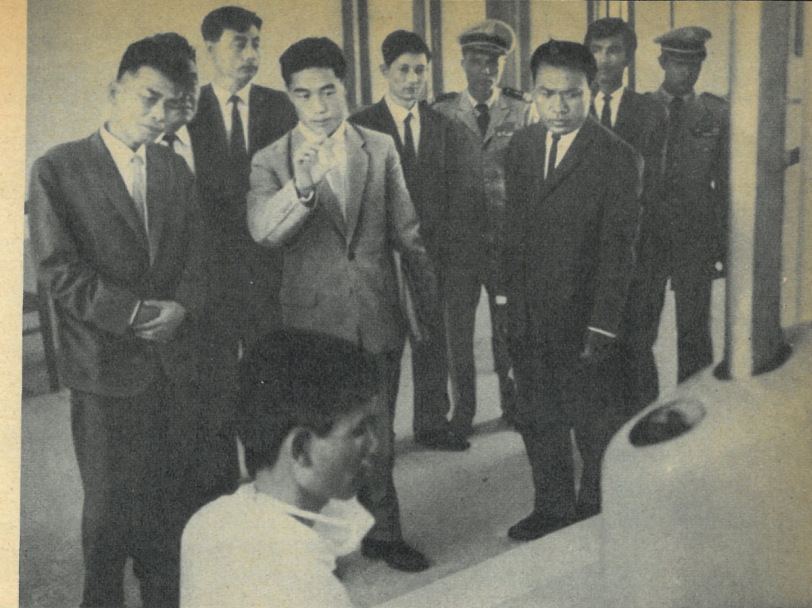
The people of Cambodia, once forced to go through a life of slavery under the cruel exploitation and oppression by the imperialists, came to know through their experience that building a firm wherewithal of their own was the only way to consolidate independence and make the country prosperous.

After liberation, the industry of this country made a rapid advance thanks to the measures taken by the government to develop the national industry and to the struggle of the people.

In the countryside, as a result of the successful execution of the "Water Policy" for establishing an irrigation system, the irrigated area has been extended more than two times after liberation.

We visited the city of Sihanouk, the city of youth, where we saw all the more impressively the features of the struggle of the sagacious Cambodian people who have become masters of their destinies.

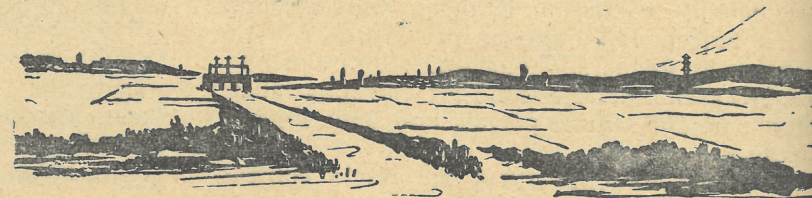
Only four years ago, it was a natural bay. But today the Cambodian people have built here a modern port where 10,000-ton class vessels can dock freely. Now this port is



The Korean delegation visiting a cement factory



Members of the Algerian cultural delegation (in front of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre)



the only outlet for Cambodia to have relations with foreign countries. And it must be added that the new port has been a telling blow to the shameful schemes of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Vietnam to bar the Cambodian ships from the Mekon River.

Listening to the story of this port from our guide, we went to the piers where many freighters were at anchor. Indeed the port was a hive of activity.

During our visit to Cambodia, we were overjoyed, like our own, at the great achievements scored by the Cambodian people. We knew our joy was an expression of friendship and solidarity between Korea and Cambodia that have had the same bitter past and are now supporting and encouraging each other in the anti-imperialist struggle.

That is why the Cambodian people accorded us a warm welcome everywhere we went. They rejoiced over the successes the Korean people have made, and supported the Korean people's struggle. The warm welcome the Cambodian friends accorded us made us feel once more the deep friendship of the Cambodian people towards the Korean people.

The struggle of the Cambodian people against U.S. interven-

DO YOU KNOW?

Some Important Dates in Korean History

In primitive community society of Korea there were many tribes, such as, Ye, Baik, Han, and others. Then class states appeared gradually.

In the 5th-4th centuries B.C. the first class states of Kojosun, Booyu, and Jingook emerged.

Around the first century Kojosun and Booyu were replaced by Koguryu, and on the land of "Jingook" two states of Baikje and Silla—all feudal states—came into being. This period is called in Korea's history the Three Kingdoms Period.

In 668 Silla conquered Koguryu and Baikje and unified the peninsula. Silla was the first country to unite the Korean nation. The period is often referred to as the United Silla Period. After the fall of Koguryu some fled to North to found in 698 a feudal state named Balhai. It lasted until 926.

In 918 the Silla Kingdom was overthrown by a new kindom, Koryu, which existed until 1392, when the Li Dynasty came into power. Under the Li Dynasty the country was named Josun. Korea's history calls these periods the Koryu Period and the Li Dynasty period respectively.

In the late 19th century capitalist powers of Europe and America began to invade our country. Around 1900 Korea was made a "protectorate" of Japan, which eventually annexed her in 1910.

In the 1930's the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle developed onto a higher stage under the leadership of the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung who waged an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

On August 15, 1945, Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

tion and the struggle of the Korean people to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and achieve the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans—such common anti-imperialist struggle is

firmly uniting the peoples of our two countries.

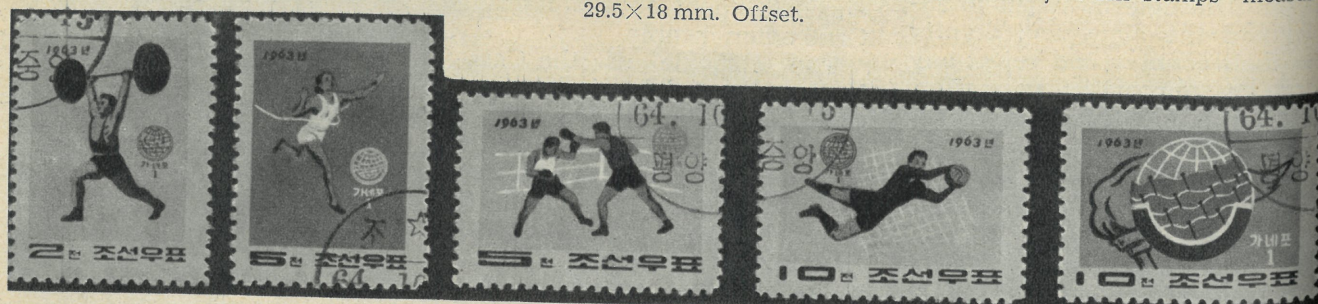
No imperialist schemes will be able to break the friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries sealed in this common struggle.

GANEFO Specials

Marking the first anniversary of the founding of the GANEFO Federation, the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. on October 15, 1964 issued a set of five multi-coloured stamps.

These stamps illustrate weightlifting, running, boxing, football, and the emblem of the GANEFO.

Denominations are in 2, 5, and 10 *jun*. All stamps measure 29.5×18 mm. Offset.

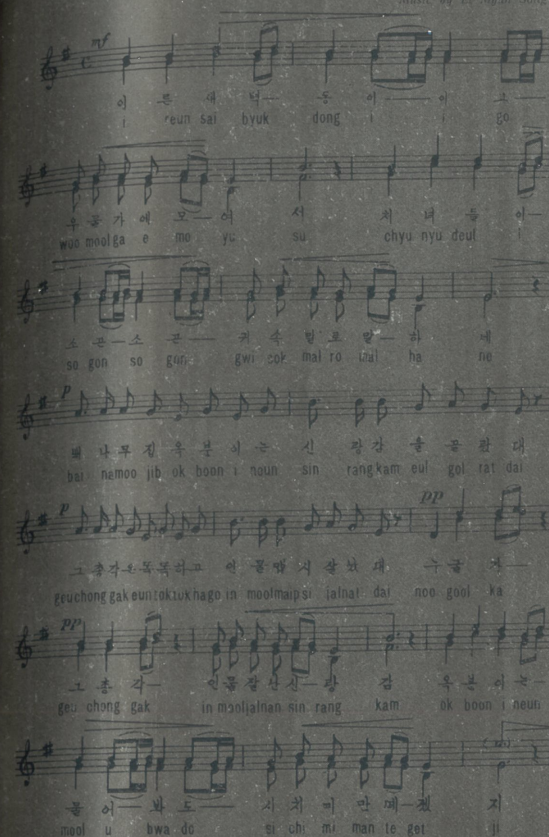


Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

옥분아의 신랑감

OK BOONI EUL SIN RANG KAM

Words by Jung Su Chun
Music by Li Myun Song

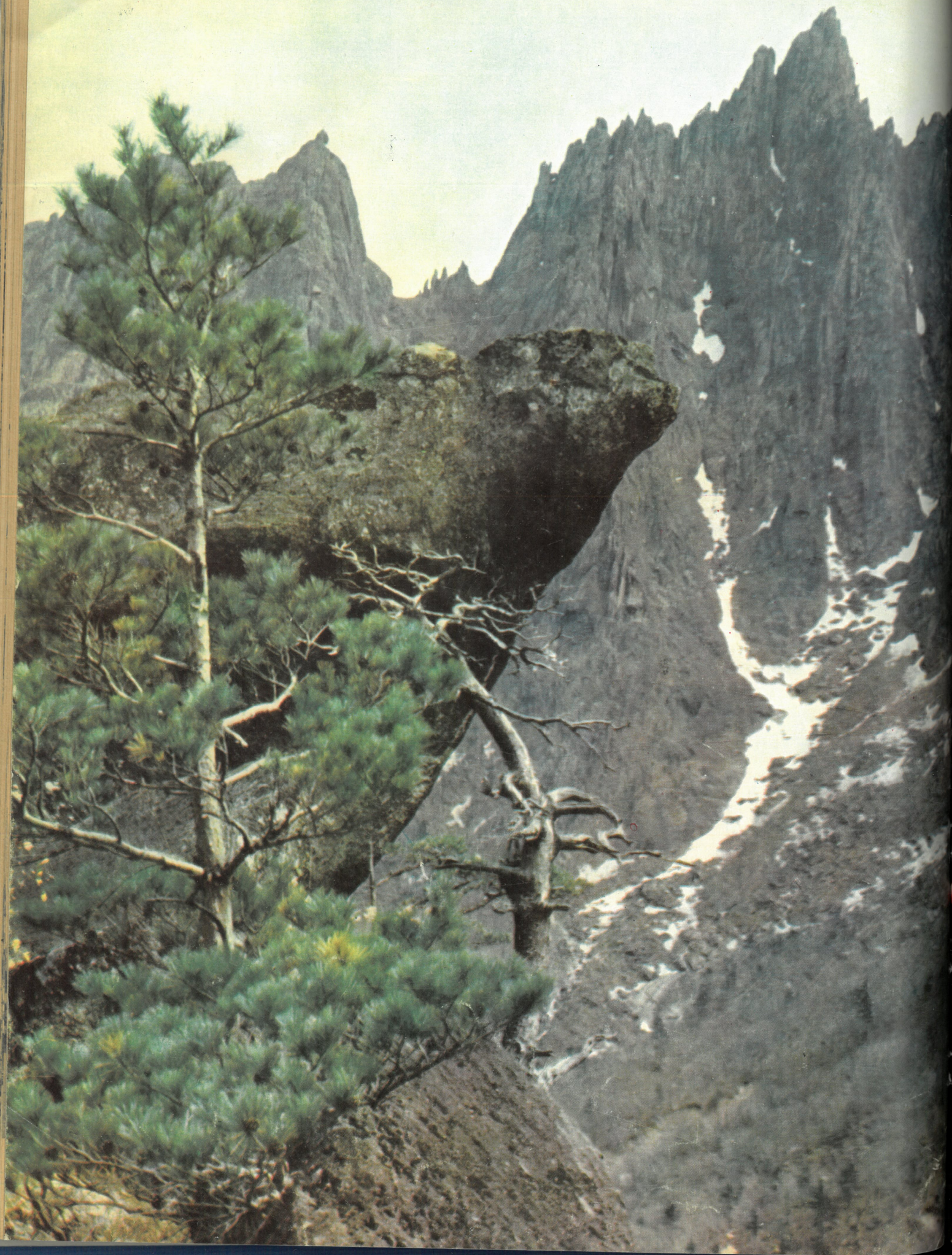


OK BOON'S BRIDEGROOM

1. Early morning by the well
Maidens whisper:
"You know what?
Ok Boon of the pear house
Has picked a fella,
A handsome chap!"
"What? who is he?
She would keep mum, we bet."
2. At the thrashing ground
Maidens whisper:
"You know what?
Ok Boon's fella is good-looking.
And he tops all
In farming!"
"Really? His chest
Is bemedalled full, we bet."



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